FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR'S FISCHER REPORTS ON COURSE OF CSCE MEETING

LD112353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN)--Representatives of social organizations and the GDR interparliamentary group, being concerned about the threat to peace by NATO's counterarmi[illegible], especially by the Brussels missiles decision and the plans on the deployment of the neutron weapon in West Europe, requested information from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on the course to date of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states. Oskar Fischer explained the constructive work by the GDR and the other states of the socialist community in order to conclude the Madrid meeting with results in the interests of the stabilization and continuation of detente.

Of special importance is the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference could become an important step toward the safeguarding of peace and the lessening of the danger of war in Europe. The socialist states are setting no preconditions for such a conference. They are ready for a businesslike discussion of all realistic proposals.

The proposals submitted by the socialist states on all other spheres of the Final Act document the perserverance with which they advocate that sensible agreements be formulated on all fundamental aspects of the strengthening of security and mutually advantageous cooperation. Their deepest interest is oriented not only toward maintaining the beneficial effect of the Helsinki Final Act o the European situation but also toward deepening it.

Oskar Fischer regretfully pointed out that some delegations from the NATO states in the present, decisive stage of the Madrid meeting not only have not submitted their own constructive considerations on fundamental questions of European security but have also refused a businesslike discussion on the proposals by the socialist states. This has no doubt the purpose of encouraging the opponents of the policy of detente. However, all member states of the Madrid meeting, and those bearing responsibility for the fate of their people, as well as all peace loving forces, must contribute toward it to resolve the questions of European security, of political and military detente, in the spirit of Helsinki.

The representatives of the social organizations and the GDR interparliamentary group then gave their views on the far-reaching activit[illegible]s by the GDR public toward promoting the process of detente.

On behalf of the members of their organizations they expressed the will to do everything in their power to assure that the Madrid meeting contributes in accordance with the expectations of the peoples toward the stabilization of detente and peace. They noted with satisfaction that the GDR delegation will continue with its work at the Madrid meeting as hitherto.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE SESSION

LD120004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Dispatch by Miklos Lehel, MTI correspondent in Madrid]

[Text] The CSCE session in Madrid is to start work tomorrow on the drafting of the Final Act and other documents. Janos Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation, made a speech at today's plenary session which dealt with the various proposals.

The Hungarian delegate stressed that in the deteriorating international situation the responsibility of the participants in the conference is even greater to avoid taking steps which might worsen the situation or make it even more complicated. The Hungarian delegation is striving to ensure that the conference achieve realistic progress in the realization of all the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act and that this should represent in all spheres progress along the path of broader cooperation.

The head of the Hungarian delegation stressed that our country supports the Polish proposal for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe; however, side by side with it, the delegation considers it possible that the realistic elements of the other proposals in this context should also be considered.

The Hungarian speaker emphasized also that international cooperation in this sphere of human rights has nothing to do with providing encouragement for the antisocialist activities of certain individuals. Attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states undermine international understanding and cooperation. The participant states must mutually respect each other's constitutional and legal order, within the framework of which human rights can be asserted.

In conclusion Dr Janos Petran warned that the work that will get underway in the drafting committees tomorrow will not be easy; however, if that work were to be accompanied on the part of everyone by a sense of realism, a consideration of mutual interests, understanding and good will, then results may be achieved which will serve the interests of all countries participating and of their peoples. The Hungarian delegation is prepared to contribute to this work and it calls on the other participants at the meeting to do likewise.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE PLENARY SESSION

AU112030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 1 Feb (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the plenary session of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states Romania's representative, Ambassador Ion Datcu, extensively set forth Romania's conception on the directions and goals on which the proceedings of the Madrid meeting should focus in the current stage.

Saying that the meeting in Spain's capital city had entered an important, decisive moment of its proceedings, namely the conclusion of the examination of the proposals advanced and the passage to the elaboration of the final document, the speaker pointed to the high responsibility which should govern the process of working out the meeting's resolutions, to the need for everything possible to be done for the all-European forum to conclude with tangible, substantive results which should meet requirements of the European peoples and of the peoples all over the world and be up to their expectations.

Romania's representative pointed out that no notable progress had been made in the examination of the proposals; the necessary wish had not been manifested for harmonizing stands, for finding common elements; the differences among stands had been often dramatized and a polemic spirit was manifest.

Referring to the complex character of the current international situation, the speaker said that the difficulties in the international climate should not affect the proceedings of the meeting, the relations among the 35 states signatory to the Final Act, their joint work and the results of the dialogue in Madrid.

All capacities, states' political will must be mobilized so that the meeting may fulfill its mandate. All states should surmount the existing difficulties, act for the establishment of a lasting system of security and cooperation within which each country's national independence and sovereignty be observed, the arms race replaced by confidence and understanding.

After pointing to the imperative need for the Madrid meeting to enter a more positive course in its new stage of elaboration of the final document, the speaker said that there were no insurmountable questions in any of the working groups; on the contrary, generally acceptable solutions can be found.

Concerns should focus on the efforts towards disarmament, the vital aspiration of the peoples on the continent and throughout the world, prerequisite for implementing the policy of detente and collaboration, for international economic and political stability. In Romania's concept, progress would be important in the preparation and holding of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe the speaker stressed. The Romanian delegation also declared for the adoption of tangible measures aimed at expanding and diversifying economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the participating states, for a close and sincere cooperation in various humanitarian questions, in the fight against the recrudescence of violence in all its forms, of terrorism, neofascism adn racial intolerance, for the safeguarding of the democratic institutions of society, for the ensurance of states' independence and territorial integrity.

As far as human rights are concerned, the Romanian delegation is of the opinion that cooperation in this domain should take account first of all of man's right to a dignified life, to work and education. Society should ensure and guarantee these rights, no matter where people live, and all the participating states can act together in this respect. The speaker showed that, at this moment of the meeting, it is necessary to pass, within all the working groups, to the elaboration the documents on the questions on which a consensus has been reached among the participating countries.

We consider--he said--that we ought to pass to the concrete elaboration, to put down on paper, step by step, everything we already have in common or could have in common through our will. It is also necessary that each delegation have the possibility to directly participate in the process of elaboration.

One of the genrally valid truths permanently proved by life, by the CSCE process included, and by other international negotiations, is that the "everything or nothing" policy leads to a deadlock, to mutual obstructions, to rigid stands.

We must work at its antipode, the rational, negotiating policy of careful consideration of everybody's interests.

Reaffirming the special importance Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu attach to the full success of the Madrid meeting, the speaker pointed to Romania's determination to make sustained efforts in a constructive spirit, alongside other states, for the important all-European forum, which under the present circumstances plays an important role in lessening tension and in continuing the course towards detente, to conclude with positive results.

The Romanian delegation, the speaker said in conclusion have received instructions from our party and state leadership to act resolutely, together with the other delegations so that the positive results expected by all peoples be scored.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU111411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 11 Feb (AGERPRES)--Speaking within the Geneva Disarmament Committee debates, Romanian chief delegate Ambassador Mircea Malita referred extensively to the need for the current session of the committee to be characterized by a constructive investigation, with the participation of all delegations, of the possibilities to find solutions stipulated in concrete disarmament accords, acceptable by consensus. He urged the participants to speed up the negotiations by joint efforts. Romania--the speaker highlighted--has consistently acted in all international forums, in the UN General Assembly, at the European Conference for Security and Cooperation, and has deployed persevering efforts so that, in the context of the big issues facing mankind, the subject matter may be approached in full sense of responsibility, so that undelayed action may be taken for the liquidation of this source of insecurity, economic disbalance and of feeding the mentality of the policy of strength.

Emphasizing the political, economic and social dangers spelt by the steady rise in the military expenditures, he insisted on the need for the question of military budget freezing and cutting down to be approached in the future within the disarmanent committee.

Mircea Malita also presented Romania's stand and initiatives in the field of nuclear disarmament, backing the proposals for the foundation of special bodies of negotiation on all matters related to nuclear disarmament laid down in this year's agenda. The priority given to the negotiations on nuclear disarmament--the speaker highlighted--must not make us lose sight of the urgent need for negotiation on efficient measures to ban other mass destruction weapons, chemical and radiologic first of all, as well , the new mass destruction weapons and the systems of such weapons.

A specific place in the committee's preoccupations this year is held by the matter of drafting a global program of disarmament, which, according to the UN decisions, will be submiitted for approval to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, due the next year.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative pointed out that any delay in the settlement of the issues facing the committee will lead to still more complex situations, specifying that the Romanian delegation is ready to deploy every effort in order to contribute to the negotiations within the committee, so that the session this year may yield fruitful tangible results.

BULGARIAN COMMENT ON LACK OF PROGRESS AT MBFR

AU111701 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 81 p 7

[Nencho Khranov's article: "When There Is No Political Good Will"]

[Text] For 7 years now the Vienna Hofburg has been the symbol of negotiations which have important significance for Europe's military detente, and more concretely--for limiting the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The beginning of February is an unhospitable and gray period in the otherwise bright and shiny Austrian capital. The tourists' groups in the museums are smaller and the cold Atlantic wind which has crossed the Alps chases pedestrians in Vienna's broad streets. However, my task has nothing to do with tourism, and the mood among the participants in the Vienna talks is far from being cheerful. My task is to answer the question why definite results have still not been reached despite the 260 regular meetings, and what the situation is now at the beginning of the 23d round of the negotiations. My interlocutors are leaders of the delegations, journalists and diplomats. What is the truth?

The delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-countries have repeatedly and consistently demonstrated their will to reach an agreement to limit armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In 1980 alone, the USSR and other socialist countries directly participating in the negotiations have come up with three proposals, on 21 February, 10 July and 13 November. The proposals, together with the previous initiatives, created objective preconditions for concluding an initial agreement. Such an agreement would have had a beneficial role in strengthening European security and developing confidence.

The socialist initiatives proposed concentrating attention on working out a preliminary agreement, which would include reducing the armed forces by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers. (It is well known that the USSR had unilaterally withdrawn 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR.) In addition it has been proposed that the other direct participants in the talks--the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland and the CSSR, as well as the FRG, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and Luxembourg "freeze" simultaneously the collective number of their armed forces. This proposal is facilitating the drawing together of the countries' positions by solving one of the main problems--limiting the number of the armed forces between reduction stages.

Nevertheless, despite these compromise steps, there is no progress. I asked (Yevgeniy Kutovoy), deputy-leader of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna talks, to clarify some of the reasons for the stagnation.

"The socialist countries have gone more than halfway, and thus have covered their distance toward an agreement. The problem is that the Western participants lack political good will and readiness for serious work so that an agreement can be reached. Two problems are being emphasized: the so-called numerical data on the Warsaw Pact member-countries' armies and the accompanying measures.

Twice already--in 1976 and 1978--the socialist countries have presented the necessary numerical data on their armed forces. Updated data has also been presented for 1 January 1980. However, the West is starting from its constant and absurd position on some imagined disproportion in the two alliances' armed forces in these regions so that it can force its conclusion that the socialist countries have to limit their armed forces by 150,000 soldiers more than the West. They overtly reject our data which confirms existing parity without citing any arguments proving the data to be false. This "numerical discussion" serves only one purpose--to endlessly protract the negotiations.

The issue of the accompanying measures, i.e. the measures related to the control over the future agreement is similar. It is obvious that they have to be directly connected with the process of reduction and correspond with the volume of reduction in the already agreed upon central European region. Here also the Western position is dictated by striving to achieve unilateral military advantages.

It is remarkable that during 1980 the Western countries did not even come up with one proposal and did not respond or even take a stand on the socialist countries' initiatives. Obviously the lack of political good will can be explained by the line forced by the United States--to intensify the arms race and to strive for military superiority.

Really, can the decisions of NATO's May 1978 spring session on opening a new stage in the arms race and on deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe be compatible with the spirit of the Vienna talks? And how about the idea of producing the neutron bomb, which was revived recently by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger?

I talked about these matters with Ernst Jung, leader of the FRG delegation to the talks. His assurance that all this is only a structural change of Western defense, something which should not impede the Hofburg talks, obviously does not correspond with the issue's essence. His answer to my question why during the entire length of the negotiations the FRG was not ready to undertake any firm obligations regarding reducing or at least "freezing" the number of its armed forces also did not convince me: "We think that the Western participants have to participate collectively in the reduction. We are not citing numbers because we do not want to commit ourselves. We do not want to give the East the opportunity to give us advice on how to distribute the reduction of the armed forces among the NATO members."

Nevertheless, it is logical to ask oneself--does not all this conceal the unwillingness of a country that has the most powerful army among NATO's West European members to reduce its armed forces?

Let us compare this attitude with the CSSR position. This is what Emil Keblusek, leader of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna talks, said: "The CSSR is prepared to assume concrete obligations on reduction and considers it correct and necessary. All other directly participating countries should do the same. Otherwise one of the most important and agreed upon principles of the Vienna talks will be violated, namely the principle of not violating the existing balance of power through the reduction."

"The socialist countries have an honest and objective position that aims at military detente, not only in central Europe, but also in the region of the peripheral countries. In contrast with NATO's bloc approach, we think that military detente can be reached only on the basis of close cooperation between the Eastern and Western countries. We do not cheat here, do not create artificial obstacles and do not connect our position with issues which have nothing to do with military detente."

Unfortunately, the Western countries are looking for pretexts to avoid making a serious and concrete contribution to the successful work. Last year the justification was the FRG general elections, afterwards the U.S. presidential elections, and now time is necessary to work out the position of the new administration of President Reagan.

During the previous round of the negotiations the positions of the West and the East were compared and it was confirmed that there are issues on which it would not be difficult to reach agreement or compromise.

The sides have agreed on the general goal of the agreement, i.e., on reducing the number of the direct participants' armed forces in two stages. An agreement exists that the reduction during the first stage will encompass the USSR and U.S. ground forces, that during the period between the stages limitation on the forces remaining after the reduction will be imposed, and that the USSR and U.S. forces which had been reduced would withdraw to their own territory.

The Western side is continuing to refuse to assume contracted obligations on "freezing" the number of the armed forces of the other directly participating countries, besides the United States (and their forces are three-quarters of NATO's armed forces), as well as an obligation to reduce their forces during the second stage, which is an obligatory condition for reducing and limiting the U.S. and USSR troops during the first stage. The Western side is also refusing to solve the issue of reducing armaments and of setting a mechanism to maintain the collective levels of the two alliances' troops after the two stages.

The problem now is to register the points of coincidence, proximity and differences, to make efforts to expand the area of mutual agreement on the basic issues of the future agreements, and to set down in writing the points on which agreement has been reached.

I asked Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, to present our country's position: The position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the Vienna talks is an integral part of the collective striving of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to reach a real reduction of military potential in central Europe. I would like to remind you of a thought expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his IZVESTIYA interview which evoked great interest among the participants in the Vienna Talks: 'It is no secret that a new world war will have catastrophic consequences for our continent, where, among other things, the concentration of military units and equipment is 20 times higher than the average in the world. The prevention of a new war is a fateful issue for all of us who live in Europe. I am convinced that not merely the European peoples, but also the European governments will demonstrate sense and realism.'"

"As Comrade Todor Zhivkov says, we are doing everything for military detente in Europe and the world. Actually, by contributing to reaching mutually admissible decisions on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe our country is striving toward detente--something which would have a beneficial influence on gradual improvement of the international climate in other parts of the continent too, including the Balkans."

NEW INDIAN MARXIST PARTY ENDORSES HOXHA WORKS

AU121050 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb 81

["Revolutionary Communist Party of India Founded"--ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, 12 Feb (ATA)--The newspaper "People's Voice", issue No. 1 of January 1981, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, reports that the constituent congress successfully held its proceedings on December 25. It announced the founding of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India. The congress, which was attended by delegates elected from all parts of India, the newspaper points out, was characterized by the steel-like Marxist-Leninist unity and the determination to carry the struggle for revolution through the end. The congress highly evaluated the deed of the teachers of international proletariat, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and promised that it will be loyal to their teachings and will defend them against all the opportunist and revisionist distortions.

The Constituent Congress of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India Sent a Message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, Which Says Among the Other Things:

The constituent congress of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, extends to you and through you all the members of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] and the whole Albanian people, the warmest revolutionary greetings.

Today the PSR of Albania, is the sole socialist country in the world, which, despite the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement, is triumphantly forging ahead towards the complete construction of socialism and communism. This is a victory for Marxism-Leninism, for the heroic Albanian people and for the forces of the revolution and socialism in the world. For the communists, the working class and all the other oppressed strata of the people of India, the PSR of Albania is a great source of inspiration in the struggle to overthrow the inhuman system of exploitation in India.

The correct, principled Marxist-Leninist line of the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head has been a decisive factor in the triumph of the revolution and the successful construction of socialism in Albania. The PLA has a glorious history in constantly waging the uncompromising struggle against revisionism and opportunism of all hues, in defense of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and of the revolution and socialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha's recent works as "Imperialism and the Revolution", "Reflections on China", "With Stalin" (memoirs), "Eurocommunism Is Anti-Communism", "The Khrushchevites" (memoirs) clearly testify to the constant principled struggle the PLA has waged against the revisionists and opportunists of all hues. They are a powerful weapon in the hands of Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries far and wide in the world and India in the struggle against all variants of revisionism. Our congress considers the resolute struggle of the PLA in defence of Marxism-Leninism and against revisionism and opportunism of all hues as a very valuable contribution to the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement.

The PLA, the message concludes, has constantly and unwaveringly supported the revolutionary and national liberation struggles of the peoples, has constantly fought against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction and has helped in the consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist parties, has fought and is fighting for the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today, when the Indian Marxist-Leninists have achieved an important victory in the construction of the vanguard of the Indian proletariat, the whole life and work of the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, serves as a great source of inspiration, an example to our Marxist-Leninist party.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER GYORGY LAZAR ARRIVES 12 FEBRUARY

AU120956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, arrived in Bulgaria on 12 February on an official and friendly visit. At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the Hungarian and Bulgarian national flags, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar was cordially greeted by Comrade Stanko Todorov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Minsters, and others.

ZHIVKOV ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU191116 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Feb (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, made a very high assessment of the development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia today.

During his meeting with Mr Miran Potrc, chairman of the Council of Yugoslav Trade Unions, he emphasized the great role of the two countries' trade unions for the satisfactory state of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was informed about the talks which were held between the trade union leaders of the two countries Miran Potrc and Misho Mishev, and about the very good possibilities existing for expanding the cooperation between the two trade union centres.

Meeting With SFRY's Potrc

AU111705 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received a delegation of the Council of Federal Trade Unions of Yugoslavia led by Miran Potrc, president of the council. Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, also attended the friendly talks.

LUKANOV MEETS WITH FINNISH MINISTER SUNDQVIST

AU112045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Ulf Ludvig Sundqvist, Finnish minister of commerce and industry. During the talks, the possibilities for further expanding Bulgarian-Finnish economic relations were discussed.

YORDANOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION

AU091449 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Feb (BTA)--Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr (Claudius Bamgoye), minister of education for Nigeria, who is on a visit here. During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere they discussed the development of ties between the two countries in the field of education, paying special attention to the training of Nigerian citizens in Bulgaria.

DIMITROV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISRAEL

AU102112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Dimitrov, chief of the People's Council and Mass Organizations Department at the BCP Central Committee, has left for Israel to attend the 19th Israeli Communist Party Congress.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

AU112055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, a trade-economic delegation of Bangladesh led by Minister of Commerce Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui has paid an official visit to Bulgaria. The Bangladesh minister was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov.

Bulgaria and Bangladesh signed a long-term agreement on exchange of trade up to 1986 and also a protocol on exchange of trade for 1981 and 1982.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM APPROVES DRAFT THESES

AU112050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A BCP Central Committee plenum has been held at the Boyana Residence which discussed the draft theses of the 12th BCP Congress on the work of the party for the socio-economic and cultural development of the country during the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990. In addition to the members and candidate members of the Central Committee, the members of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission Bureau; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU]; the first secretaries of okrug party committees; the chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee ministers--not members of the BCP Central Committee--and Georgi Danev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, also attended the plenum.

Petur Mezhdurechki, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee; Khristo Khristov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade; Academician Lyubomir Zhelyazkov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; and Boris Manov, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Pernik Okrug party committee spoke at the plenum.

On the issues discussed the plenum unanimously approved a decision which is being published.

The draft theses on the 12th BCP Congress will be published Monday, 16 February 1981, for all-party and all-national discussion.

A decision of the BCP Central Committee plenum:

1. The plenum confirms the draft theses on the 12th BCP Congress about the party's work, the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Republic of Bulgaria for the Seventh 5-Year Plan--1976-80--and the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan--1981-85--and up to 1990.

2. The draft theses must be published and their all-national discussion must be organized at open party meetings, at conferences of workers collectives in the enterprises, departments, brigades and production sectors as well as at educational establishments, and so forth.

3. The BCP Central Committee Secretariat must approve measures to explain and discuss the draft theses and must ensure efficient leadership at the discussions, sum up the results of the discussions and submit them to the appropriate organs connected with the 12th BCP Congress.

4. The concrete proposals, assessments and considerations made during the discussions of the documents at the BCP Central Committee November plenum, at the accountability-election conferences and meetings and at the all-national discussions on the draft theses must be registered by the appropriate party organs and organizations [words indistinct] and the necessary organization and control be ensured in connection with their implementation.

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOVA-SOVIET WRITERS MEETING--On 3 February in Sofia Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee member, received the delegation of the USSR Writers' Union led by Vitaliy Ozerov, secretary of the union. Comrade Zhivokova spoke on the great role of the writers in the contemporary world. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81 AU]

CULTURE COMMITTEE SESSION--A session of the Committee for Culture Bureau chaired by Lyudmila Zhivkova was held in Sofia today. The program or implementing an economic approach in managing the cultural front was discussed. This subject will be the main topic at the forthcoming plenum of the Committee for Culture. The main tasks of perfecting the management of creative-production and other organizations in the sphere of culture were also discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Feb 81 AU]

CIVIL AVIATION--Sofia, 7 Feb (BTA)--Bulgarian Civil Aviation maintains 37 airlines to other countries. This year "Balkan" airliners will fly twice a week to Lagos and to Luanda via Malta. A seasonal service to Spain will link Sofia with Madrid. New regular services will be opened to Maputo via Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam and to the city of Ho Chi Minh (the Democratic Republic of Vietnam) via Karachi and Singapore. Some of "Balkan's" former airlines in Europe will be extended as, for instance, the Sofia-Leningrad-Helsinki line. "Balkan Airlines" and "Aeroflot" plan to service jointly the Sofia-Varna-Tbilisi-Tyumen line to be opened this spring. The "Balkan Airlines" plan to transport this year over two million passengers. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 7 Feb 81 AU]

USSR'S ARKHIPOV ARRIVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT'

LD121218 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived by air in Prague today for a working visit.

At Ruzyne airport the guest was welcomed by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier. Also present was Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

LD111924 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 11 F.[illegible] (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election as chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

PRAGUE ANALYST VIEWS KANIA SPEECH ON POLAND

LD111752 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The following comment is by Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka:

The first secretary of Poland's United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania, sharply criticized activities hostile to socialism in Poland. A decisive factor in forming the political image of the Solidarity union he said are groups of people propagating anarchy, counterrevolution and the liquidation of socialism. There are even those who would be interested in seeing blood whilst settling account with supporters of socialism. The background of the activities of these people is provided by imperialist subversive centers--end of quotation. [as heard]

Developments in Poland necessitate determined measures against acts of subversion committed by enemies of socialism. Western subversive centers continue hatching plans aimed at destabilizing the situation in Poland, at creating chaos and a permanent atmosphere of unrest. At the same time a variety of renegades from socialist countries are extremely active in the West in connection with developments in Poland. Among them is also Zdenek Mlynar, formerly of Czechoslovakia, the former exponent of the so-called Prague Spring and of the 1968 right-wing Dubcek group in the Communist Party leadership. He was expelled from the party and eventually permitted to emigrate from Czechoslovakia to the West. On the pages of the Paris-based Czech paper SVEDECTVTI--meaning testimony--he is giving advice to antisocialist forces in Poland, encouraging them towards further activity.

Mlynar says that enemies of socialism in Poland whom he calls dissidents are widely supported by the Catholic Church. This and other factors, maintains Mlynar, enables them to pressure the government for further concessions. In this manner Mlynar is revealing that anticommunist centers, mainly American-backed have launched an all-out attack against the positions of socialism in Poland. He is also trying to raise support for them by suggesting closer consultations between the Polish counterrevolutionary organization calling itself Committee for Social and Political Self-Defense, KOR, and a handful of political failures in Czechoslovakia associated in the Charter 77 Group.

Activities by West German reactionary and revenge-seeking groups are typical. Even the Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss suddenly discovered his warm sympathies for the Walesa-led Solidarity trade union. The well-known West German revanchist Herbert Hupka has been calling for a revision of the Oder-Neisse frontier line.

The right-wing paper DIE WELT is suggesting that West Germany grant credits to Poland in return for Pomerania and openly called for the liquidation of Poland's state system. It is therefore natural that the activities of Poland's enemies in the West are causing, as Stanislaw Kania said at the Central Committee session of Poland's United Worker's Party, are causing justified concern among Poland's socialist friends. They are now justified in expecting that counterrevolution in Poland will be defeated, that the people of Poland will be able to work for their own benefit in an atmosphere of contentment and that Poland will again become a firm component of the socialist community.

ALLIED TROOPS ASSISTANCE IN 1968 JUSTIFIED

AU120938 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 5, 4 Feb 81 pp 8, 9

[Miroslav Solc article: "Attempts To 'Reassess'"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The experience of the international communist movement affirms that THERE IS ONLY ONE SOCIALISM BUILT ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM. Therefore, nothing can substitute for this revolutionary and scientific teaching. On the contrary, it must be constantly studied and developed on the basis of the latest scientific findings and on the basis of the generalized experience of the entire international revolutionary workers movement.

When the permanently valid theses of Marxism-Leninism are substituted by various bourgeois or petite bourgeois ideas--even if this is often being done under the mantle of their "creative development"--this is nothing else but revisionism.

Our class enemies fully realize these facts. Therefore, bourgeois propagandists and their lackeys, opportunists and revisionists of various persuasions, are constantly attacking Marxism-Leninism. They cast doubts on its role in the construction of socialism. Under the cloak of some sort of searching for "new, modern variants" of Marxism, they are waging a tenacious campaign to discredit it, and to "resassess" its fundamental principles verified by revolutionary practice.

In that connection, the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session emphasized that "bourgeois ideology distorts and turns upside down all values and notions. It passes off counter-revolution for revolution, and the manipulating and terrorizing of public opinion for freedom of press." In this manner it is trying to discredit Marxism-Leninism, disorient people and ideologically disarm the workers class and the rest of the working people. These trends are being reinforced by world imperialism, aided by the internal enemies of socialism, especially in crisis situations. That, for example, was the case in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia at the end of the sixties, and is the case in Poland at present.

It will certainly do no harm to recall the basic forms of the attacks employed by the rightist and antisocialist forces against Marxism-Leninism in Czechoslovakia in the 1968-69 crisis years. The majority of them are topical even today, because they are still used by Western anticommunist and revisionist propaganda.

Open attacks on Marxism-Leninism were and are the least dangerous, because everyone sees at first glance what their authors are after.

The efforts of rightist and antisocialist forces very frequently consisted of PROPAGATING AND ASSERTING THE SO-CALLED "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN THE IDEOLOGICAL SPHERE." For example, LITERARNI LISTY proposed that the "two most far-flung ideologies"--Marxism and Christianity--halt their enmity and open "the today so urgently needed dialogue, proceeding from positive principles of various weltanschauung concepts, and in practice realize "the rapprochement of two ideologies."

It is impossible to agree with the demogoguery of the rightist and antisocialist forces which claim that we are allegedly stressing the necessity of ideological struggle while protecting ourselves against bourgeois propaganda. These forces are pushing for a fully open arena, in which one can "freely exchange spiritual values." They are also propagating peaceful coexistence in the ideological sphere. Everyone allegedly has his own brains to discern a lie.

Obviously, every person must think for himself, everybody makes decisions in accordance with his own convictions. But what we want is to proceed united in accordance with our common program in the struggle for the total victory of socialism and communism.

We do not avoid confrontation with the capitalist world, but we cannot retreat from our communist positions. The minds of the working people must not be poisoned by a false, hypocritical embellishment of bourgeois orders and by demagogic attacks on socialist reality. Therefore our notion of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems calls for an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology and rejects class conciliation and coexistence in the ideological sphere.

A very frequently employed form of attacks waged by the rightist and antisocialist forces against Marxism-Leninism is the DISTORTION OF THE MEANING OF TERMS, which are generally used in the international communist movement. Revisionists and representatives of bourgeois ideology are interpreting the meaning of these terms in such a way as to "prove" what they want to prove and what they need, although this is at steep variance with objective reality.

Let us demonstrate this with a specific example. NOVA MYSL No 1/1969 published an article entitled "Language as an Instrument of Politics and Politicking." The author began correctly: "There is the possibility that language--as an instrument of communication--might be misused to create false information about reality." He went on to say that "language, because of its specific nature, could become an instrument of demagoguery and disinformation." However, the author soon fully and intentionally misused this possibility. For example, he defined "the meaning of the term counterrevolution" as "organized and armed forces striving to overturn the socialist order and establish capitalism." Precisely by this he wanted to prove that in 1968-69 there was no counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia, because an organized armed movement against socialism did not exist YET. The reality was different, however. Counterrevolution had taken the so-called quiet course, the course of liquidating the fundamental, permanent and unalterable values of socialism without armed counterrevolution. THE ESSENCE OF REVOLUTION AND COUNTERREVOLUTION IS NOT THEIR FORM, OR WHETHER THEY ARE CARRIED OUT WITH OR WITHOUT ARMS, BUT THE ISSUE OF POLITICAL POWER, WHO IS LOSING IT AND WHO IS GAINING IT.

If we interpret the essence of revolution and counterrevolution in the Marxist manner, then there is an untold quantity of concrete facts that prove that counterrevolution really existed in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69.

It is also quite obvious that had the antisocialist elements won total political power, this would have been followed--as in all counterrevolutions--by white terror. Therefore the international assistance provided by the allied troops was necessary and the only correct solution. It saved socialism in Czechoslovakia and prevented unnecessary bloodshed.

RUDE PRAVO ON AUSTRIAN 'PROVOCATIVE' MANEUVERS

AU121312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 81 p 1

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "Provocative Maneuvers in Austria"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Feb (CTK)--From this Tuesday to this Friday, military maneuvers will be taking place in areas of lower Austria and Burgenland and up to Styria, primarily against the alleged "enemy" from the territories of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

As the Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE writes in this context, "the military exercise will be held in the 'classical' threatened area of Austria."

Units from all of lower Austria, including mechanized brigades, paratroopers, an anti-aircraft defense battalion and other army formations, are taking part in the maneuvers. Before the exercise began, a total of 25 trains with arms and military equipment were dispatched to the maneuver area.

RUDE PRAVO ON REAGAN'S ECONOMY SPEECH

AU111533 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 81 p 6

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "Economic 'Calamity'; Reagan's Message on the State of the American Economy"]

[Text] Last Thursday, all radio and television stations interrupted their programs to let Ronald Reagan, in a dramatic speech, tell the American people that the U.S. economy is "in the worst kind of mess" since the great crisis of the 1930's. The President raised his voice when pronouncing the sentence that was the dominant theme of his speech: "We are threatened by an economic calamity of tremendous proportions."

Reagan recited at length the consequences of the ailing American economy: catastrophic inflation, unemployment, devaluation of currency, the government's indebtedness, higher interest rates, the dropping real incomes of American families and so forth. He declared that the usual means which American governments used to apply in an endeavor to resuscitate the economy "will not save us." It is necessary, he alleged, to use emphatic and new measures; and to do it immediately and at once.

The President's program was not surprising. It was expected, and it llowed from his former opinions and resolves. The government will substantially limit its expenditures; in the next few years it will have to liquidate its debts; and simultaneously there will be a 10-percent tax reduction in each of the next 3 years.

This is truly nothing new; the question is, whether this economic recipe will work. Its basic aim is to assist private business enterprise and the American monopolies to rapidly raise their production and to provide them with a new incentive--naturally a profit-oriented one--to develop production. The tax reduction should lead to an accumulation of financial capital in the American banks.

Thus private businessmen will acquire a new source for loans which will enable them to increase investments. There will be an end to government regulations and interference in the economy, and all measures which restricted the monopolies in various ways will be abolished. The President believes that until now the government policy cut down the profits of monopolies, which were losing interest in production. If they are given hope of getting a larger piece of cake from the social wealth, they will allegedly start investing and raising production; thus new jobs will be created and inflation will be reduced. Reagan's program looks as though it had been worked out by the administrative boards of American concerns. It would be difficult to dream up an economic policy that would be better or more advantageous for them.

The fundamental and, according to many American politicians and economists, terrifying weakness of the Reagan plan is the drastic government budget cut. For instance, in fiscal year 1982 the government wants to cut $17 billion from the social programs. The President claims that the country can no longer afford to help out families living in a state of social need. From medical care to unemployment relief, from the program for creating special jobs to expenditures in the school system, everything will be drastically reduced in the new budget. Even in bourgeois U.S. circles the alarm is spreading that Reagan's measures will seriously damage the mechanism of American society.

The appeal that the United States is financially bankrupt and in debt, that there is no money to help people, raises a simple question: What are we to do, where will we turn, how will we live? An American family which is dependent on regularly receiving beggar rations, the "food stamps" with which the government has subsidized the family's food purchases--in other words its need to eat--will no longer be getting them.

The medical care, the so-called health insurance applauded by the bourgeoisie in the past, about which it used to spread false, distorted and fabricated information, will also be the target of the President's economy drive. Here the government intends to proceed quite simply. It will understandably reduce the financial allocations from the Federal budget, and then millions of American families will be told that they have enough money to be able to pay for medical care themselves; that their incomes do not "qualify" them for subsidy. In a country where gall bladder surgery, including hospitalization, costs more than $3,000, any serious illness in the family will thus become a certain path to irreversibly dropping into the abyss of poverty.

The only field of government expenditures which will know no savings, which will--on the contrary--squander further millions of dollars, is armament. In this whole speech, Reagan did not say a word about the enormous U.S. military expenditures. Even the American commentators stated, in analyzing the President's speech, that for Reagan the armament industry and the billions of dollars spent for arms production are literally "taboo."

CPCZ DAILY SCORES U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PLANS

AU120855 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 81 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We Comment": "To Stop the Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, recently revealed that the new Washington administration wants to revert to former plans and start producing the neutron bomb--this insidious and dangerous mass destruction weapon against which more than 700 million people all over the world arose in 1978, when they signed the second Stockholm appeal demanding that the neutron bomb be stopped. Carter, who was president at that time, had to retreat before this storm of disapproval. Plans for the production and deployment of neutron bombs in Western Europe were rescinded.

Today, the new Washington administration is reverting to them again. Obviously it expected the campaigns on the "Soviet military threat" or the "military weakness of the West" and other campaigns to have weakened disapproval of the new, dangerous armament round. However, the past few days have shown the opposite: signs of the opposition to the White House plans. Millions of ordinary people in Europe and on other continents were, and are, protesting against them. But the remarkable thing is that even quite a few West European politicians have expressed, in this or that form, their disapproval of the Washington government's intentions. Some of them did this because they realize what an insidious and double-edged weapon it is; others did so because, in the present complicated economic situation in the capitalist countries, they do not want to spend new millions on armament which is today already demanding astronomic amounts of money; and still others did so because they were forced to adopt such a stand by the voices of peace-loving people in their countries, voices they cannot ignore, if only for election reasons.

That is why the new U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, hastened to declare that Weinberger's statements "do not represent official views" and that the U.S. Government "will not adopt any decision without consulting"--understandably not the ordinary people in the United States and in Western countries, but the West European goverments. An express letter from Haig was therefore dispatched to the Western metropolises. In the letter Haig tried, and is trying, to dispel concern and scruples.

In fact, following the Weinberger statement, a situation emerged in certain NATO countries, which the New York TIMES called a "danger of rupture." Scruples were heard, for instance, from Bonn. There the government has enough worries as it is--with the opposition inside the SPD, which demands that no medium-range missiles be deployed on FRG territory. The news about the neutron bomb merely poured oil on the fire.

Similar voices were also heard from other capitals, perhaps with the exception only of London, where Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government is, as usual, backing Washington. But the voices heard from Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and other countries must necessarily alarm the White House.

Haig's claim that Weinberger's statement is "not an official opinion" cannot hold water. It is a smokescreen. In fact, the neutron bomb suits the Pentagon's plans very well. Weinberger's indiscretion again shows what the United States is concerned with: disrupting the present correlation of strategic forces between the USSR on the one hand and the United States on the other, a correlation which has become the stabilizing factor in world-wide international relations.

Such an inhuman weapon as the neutron bomb--but not only this bomb--is to serve hegemonist aims. The Pentagon is studying various former military programs, not in order to cut them down but because it wants to accelerate armament. In fiscal year 1981-82 the American military budget will amount to $200 billion. Apart from that, the government already wants to ask Congress for more billions this year.

A new structure of strategic forces is now being diligently worked out in the Pentagon. Apart from the MX missiles, which are to become the "backbone" of these forces together with the missiles on submarines, a revision is being prepared of the principles contained in the Soviet-American SALT I Treaty. The number of American antimissile systems is to be substantially raised, and it is quite clear what lies behind this: the endeavor to have weapons that would make it possible to deliver the "first atomic blow" against the socialist countries without any risk.

The neutron bomb and further billions for armament; the new armament systems--particularly in the field of strategic weapons; and declarations made "from a position of strength," which Washington is not sparing now, all this represents links in the same policy, a policy aimed at undermining international detente.

In the interests of peace, it is inevitable for detente to continue. That is why the Pentagon's militarist plans must not materialize. It is necessary to halt the neutron bomb and the deployment of medium-range missiles on launching pads in Western Europe.

That is also why the Czechoslovak people are adding their voice to the broad, worldwide wave of resistance by the people of all continents against the neutron bomb, and against a further escalation of the arms race.

JOINT CSSR-ALGERIAN COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT

AU110908 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[CTK correspondent: "Development of All-Round Cooperation; Joint Czechoslovak-Algerian Communique"]

[Text] Algiers, 6 Feb (CTK)--The following joint communique has been issued at the close of an official friendly visit paid by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Algeria:

On an invitation extended by Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to Algeria on 3-6 February 1981.

During his visit, Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, to whom he conveyed CSSR President Gustav Husak's personal message.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was further received by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Boualem Baki, minister of justice of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, with whom he signed an agreement on legal assistance between the CSSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in civil, family and criminal matters.

The negotiations of the two delegations, headed by Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. During these negotiations, the two sides devoted particular attention to deepening relations between Czechoslovakia and Algeria, and to developing bilateral cooperation. The exchange of views on the international situation was broad and fruitful. In the sphere of bilateral relations it was noted with satisfaction that they are successfully developing in the spirit of friendship and cooperation. The two sides affirm the determination to continue their endeavors for intensifying and expanding cooperation in all spheres. Regarding economic and technical cooperation, the two sides positively assessed the results of the fifth session of the mixed committee, which determined the outlook for a new and permanent development.

Assessing the international situation, the two sides expressed profound concern over the efforts to escalate international tension and to return to the policy of strength, the renewed arms race and the attempts to cast doubts on the policy of detente. They are determined to exert efforts aimed at ensuring peace and international security.

The two sides underscored the role of the nonaligned countries movement as an important factor in international relations, and its share in the endeavors to resolve important international problems.

The two sides express concern over the continuing imperialist, colonialist, Zionist and expansionist policy, and affirm their full solidarity with the national liberation movement in its just struggle for the nations' right to self-determination and independence.

Regarding southern Africa, the two sides again express their unreserved support for the struggle of nations in that area against colonial domination, policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and for the realization of their legal right to freedom and independence. They condemn all attempts for a neocolonialist solution, which would deprive the people of Namibia of the results of the struggle, waged under the leadership of South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO]--their sole legitimate representative.

They condemn the continuing aggression of the Pretoria racist regime against African countries in the area, with which they express their full solidarity.

The two sides expressed profound concern over the situation in the Western Sahara, because the decolonization of that region still has not been concluded in accordance with the declaration of the UN General Assembly on granting independence to colonial countries and nations. They are of the opinion that the instruments for a just and lasting resolution of the Western Sahara issue have been clearly defined by the OAU as well as in the resolution of the UN General Assembly No 35/19 of November 1980.

They reaffirm that a just and permament resolution of the Middle East problem is not possible within the framework of separate agreements. The just, permanent and global resolution must consist of satisfying the legal rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent state, and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. Without PLO participation, no solution is possible.

The two sides assessed with great concern the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which has harmful consequences for peace and security in that region. They expressed the hope that a speedy resolution of the conflict will facilitate restoring peace and harmony between the two countries, and consolidate the front of struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The two countries express concern over the hotbeds of tension in Asia, and emphasize the necessity of maintaining peace and trust among nations in that region through the peaceful resolution of problems based on national independence, territorial integrity and the policy of nonalignment.

During an exchange of views on the relaxation of tension, the two sides emphasized that this policy has a worldwide and global character. Therefore, it is necessary to extend it to all parts of the world and apply it to all aspects of international relations.

The two sides stressed the importance of efforts exerted at the Madrid CSCE meeting in the interest of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

They noted the close connection between security in Europe and the Mediterranean, and emphasized the urgency of applying the Final Act stipulations pertaining to the Mediterranean. They affirm the benefit of having the nonaligned countries participate in the CSCE negotiations.

The two sides repeated the conviction that general and universal disarmament is the only effective guarantee of peace and international security. They affirmed the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, and agreed to continue their joint efforts within the UN framework and in other forums, aimed at implementing the conclusions of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly.

Regarding international economic relations, the two sides are uneasy about the fact that only negligible progress has been achieved in applying the new international economic order, as the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly noted.

They expressed regret that this session, which was to make global negotiations possible, as well as the 35th UN General Assembly session, which was to continue that work, were not successful.

The two sides agreed to continue their joint efforts aimed at strengthening the UN role in safeguarding peace, developing cooperation and establishing trust among nations.

The two sides are convinced that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit constitutes an important contribution to a constant strengthening of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

The Czechoslovak side expressed thanks for the friendly reception accorded to it in Algeria.

Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia to an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE IRANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU121320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegrams to Iran"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country. On the same occasion CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

GOVERNMENT, TU COUNCIL DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD112226 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb (CTK)--The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Government and the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council will solve together all important questions of the fulfillment of the exacting tasks this year, they said in a report on their joint session on Wednesday.

They will give every support to the initiative of the working people before the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and create prerequisites for the implementation of the congress conclusions for the further development of the national economy and society.

The Presidium of the Federal Government and the Central Trade Union Council Secretariat discussed the key issues of economic development in 1981 and the following years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan which require constant and extraordinary attention of economic and trade union bodies, especially the application of the set of measures to improve the system of planned management, and the economic plan for 1981. This year's import tasks include the implementation of measures to increase the supplies and quality of some consumer goods and to make the use of raw materials more efficient.

The Czechoslovak Government Presidium and the Central Trade Union Council Secretariat also devoted great attention to a range of problems closely connected with socialist democracy, especially deeper participation of the working people in the management of production, exercising of the legitimate rights of enterprise committees and higher trade union bodies, and bigger participation of trade unions in decisions on key issues of the living standard and the social certainties of working people, the report said.

RUDE PRAVO CITES RESULTS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU111139 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Experience Acquired From the Experiment"]

[Excerpts] These days we are concentrating our attention on implementing the "set of measures for improving the planned management system" in practice. Its implementation is proceeding best in those economic production units and enterprises which formerly participated in the "comprehensive experiment in effectiveness and quality control."

The experiment was carried out from 1978 to 1980, first in 12 economic production units and later in another 5 units.

The experimental verification of the entire system of new elements in planned management became the basis of more than 50 important changes in the management system. We may state that we proceeded correctly in deciding to experimentally verify and solve-- a certain time in advance--the problems which would crop up anyway in elaborating and introducing the set of measures.

The experience acquired shows that the principles of the experiment have considerably strengthened the economic accountability [hozraschet] management method. During the entire period of the experiment, the economic production units worked only with the resources they themselves had created. This contributed very considerably toward gradually changing the economic workers' approaches to management concerning effectiveness and quality. The high rates achieved in the growth of profit and profitability, as well as the decrease of material costs, can be called an undountedly positive result of the operating principles of the comprehensive experiment. On the other hand in certain economic production units the usable profit (for financing the funds) was diminished by the sometimes high nonproductive costs. This is an important lesson for implementing the set of measures, which counts on the enterprises and organizations adopting measures that minimize all kinds of penalties, fines and compensations for losses, if not eliminate them totally.

The sphere of wages showed the favorable development of the ratio between the growth of labor productivity and average earnings. For instance, in 1979 the labor productivity of the economic production units' own outputs increased in 12 units by 6.9 percent, compared with the preceding year; and the average earnings increased 3.5 percent. In the same period, the situation in nonexperimenting economic production units was less favorable: the average earnings increased 2.7 percent, and labor productivity 3.6 percent.

We must also stress that favorable changes took place in the experimenting organizations' innovation efforts and product quality. The overfulfillment of tasks in quality improvement was influenced by the price stimulation; but the necessity to perfect the planning of quality in such a way as to raise the demands, has become very obvious.

In areas demanding long-term efforts, particularly in exports, the experiment has yielded less conclusive results. Although the material interests in effective exports have, to a certain extent, influenced the development toward fulfilling the export tasks, the shortcoming lay in the fact that the rules did nothing to affect the nonfulfillment of export tasks (this is already noted in the set of measures). On the whole it can be said that the economic instruments of the experiment that were aimed at promoting effective exports operated in those instances when the innovation cycle in production was accelerated and the commercial activities of the foreign trade organizations improved.

The experimenting organizations achieved further progress in the management of technical development. A smaller number of tasks was included in the plan, but their solution, specific implementation and the results evisaged were accelerated.

We must positively appraise the uniform management of the technical, investment, financial, wages and price policy. In the decisive majority of economic production units, the uniform principles of intraenterprise management were worked out and gradually implemented: this established a good base for implementing the set of measures. An interesting experience was that it is not the organizational form of the economic production unit that is important, but the rational distribution of authority and responsibility among the economic production units and enterprises, and the consistent implementation of this division of work in everyday management.

Understandably, the experimenting economic production units had been selected after due consideration. On the other hand they had to forego other advantages for fulfilling their tasks than those usually at the disposal of all other economic production units and enterprises. From this we may deduce that, on the basis of the experience they have acquired, the experimenting organizations are now approaching more actively and efficiently the implementation of the principles and rules of the set of measures.

On the other hand, we may also deduce that the implementation of the set of measures will gradually produce enhanced economic activity in the economic production units not involved in the experiment, even though these units will practically have to undergo a similar process of acquiring experience. But for them, this process will be simpler and quicker, if they strive to acquire as much experience as possible from the economic production units involved in the experiment, and if they do not wait until they acquire experience on their own.

The comprehensive experiment has proved the absolute viability of the decisive number of new management elements. It has accelerated the mobilization of internal reserves (this was expressed in decreased material costs and a more dynamic growth of profit and profitability), and has favorably influenced the correlation between labor productivity and average wages.

The experience acquired during the experiment is a valuable asset in implementing the improved system of national economy management.

SLOVAKIA'S 1980 SUGAR BEET CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

AU111959 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Jana Janku article: "What Was the 'Sweet' Campaign Like?"]

[Excerpts] We are drawing the balance sheet of the past sugar campaign at an unusually late date. The cutting machines of most sugar refineries came to a halt only between 19 and 27 January, after roughly 125 days. Statistical data reveal that it has been the second longest campaign in the past decade. Even though last year's especially complicated growing conditions did not attest to it, it is a fact that the 2.1 million tons of sugar beets the employees of sugar refineries procured were only 45,000 tons less than in the record year 1974. Preliminary results show that per hectare yields average 37 tons of sugar beets. That result was exceeded only in 1970 with average per hectare yields of 37.8 tons and in 1974 when 42 tons were harvested from each hectare. The greatest credit for that result goes to the farmers of the west Slovak region, which was the only region in the CSSR to have exceeded planned production. Sugar beet growers in the central Slovak region also came very close to fulfilling the plan--99.7 percent. Owing to well-known causes--because of soggy and inundated soil--east Slovak farmers fulfilled the plan only 70 percent. That was exactly the quantity by which the Slovak Socialist Republic fell short of fulfilling the overall procurement plan and of coming near to the record year 1974.

Because the beets' sugar content averaged only 13.4 percent--about 1 percent less than last year--the quantity of sugar that has reached the silos and warehouses is about the same as last year.

The sugar industry's experience of many years confirms that the optimal duration of the processing campaign should not exceed 75-80 days at the most. That is the period of time within which it is possible to preserve the quality of the stored sugar beets and achieve higher sugar production. The production capacity of the 10 Slovak sugar refineries, however, is not sufficient to adhere to such deadlines. Not before the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will that cease to be a problem of the past: Thatis when the daily processing capacity of the Trebisov sugar refinery, following its reconstruction, will increase by 2,000 tons, which is twice its present capacity.

A commission of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food has approved a comprehensive system of sugar beet cultivation. Its objective is to harvest from each hectare enough sugar beets to produce 5 tons of refined sugar.

However, under our soil and climatic conditions it is not an unrealistic goal to achieve up to 7 to 8 tons of refined sugar, as is customary in neighboring advanced sugar beet growing countries. This year 23 selected agricultural enterprises will begin to test the new system of sugar beet cultivation. This year farmers in the Slovak Socialist Republic are to sow sugar beets on 63,000 hectares, which is 3,000 hectares more than last year.

Despite honest work by most sugar beet growers and transportation workers--employees of Czechoslovak state automobile transportation and Czechoslovak state railways--it is impossible to call the past 5-year period a successful one. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan fell short by an amount equal roughly to last year's entire sugar beet harvest. The sugar production plan fell short by even a little more than was produced in the recently concluded campaign. The causes are known--failure to adhere to the planned sowing acreage, poor quality seeds, inconsistent preparation of soil reflected in high harvest losses (nevertheless, last year's harvest losses were 3 percent lower than in the preceding year), the still high losses occurring in storing and processing the beets, and so forth. The only thing remaining for all parties concerned to do is thus to tackle them.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

LD112340 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb (CTK)--Members of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences met Wednesday for their 39th General Assembly and were told by Academy President Bohumil Kvasil that raising of effectiveness and intensification of Czechoslovakia's economic development in 1981-85 places big demands on increasing the share of science in the solution of all important tasks of social development.

Therefore extraordinary attention has been given to the drafting of the 7th Five-Year Plan for the period, and of the 600 proposals and suggestions submitted 400 are already being applied in new tasks, the president said.

We noted that the target programs of basic research in the five years are aimed at coordinating basic and applied research, speedily solving the problems limiting development of the national economy, and tackling tasks which promise to bring innovation. Almost a half of the scientific work-places of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Sciences are actively involved in this process.

It was noted at the meeting that in 1979-80 academy members submitted 550 inventions for registration, and protection of 35 inventions was ensured in foreign countries. Gross incomes for Czechoslovakia from agreements concluded by the academy amount to over 24 million crowns.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin voiced the view that the orientation of scientific research work for the 7th Five-Year Plan period is good. It corresponds to Czechoslovakia's conditions and needs, including that of further internationalizing Czechoslovak science within the socialist community, and particularly in relation to the Soviet Union.

He also spoke about the importance of increasing cooperation between the academy and the scientific and research base at univerities.

He told the scientists that all necessary conditions and effective instruments have not yet been created in Czechoslovakia for the full utilization of scientific knowledge; the hunger for new results of research and new discoveries is not yet sufficient in the sphere of production management.

Many improvements are expected from the set of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy now being introduced in Czechoslovakia. In many cases it will be necessary to overcome practical problems, drawbacks in management and quality of the personnel responsible for the application of new knowledge and technology.

The secretary assured the scientists that with its policy and authority the communist party will be creating conditions for the application of science, and guide in this line the whole sphere of management and planning. We shall also fully support all your measures tending to improve the former state of affairs, he said.

The Central Committee secretary noted that most scientific workers enjoy a great authority, which will be fully supported by the party.

This authority now becomes an important factor which can help to a great extent assert latest scientific knowledge in practice, he stated.

Josef Havlin pointed out that the academy general assembly was meeting at the time of sharpened international situation when the forces of peace were exerting tremendous effort to preserve it and to promote the policy of detente and arms limitation. It is no secret, he said, that imperialism aims at throwing the world into a new stage of cold war and new mad armament, into the abuse of science in the most reactionary direction.

It is the duty of scientific workers to do everything in their power in defending the policy of peaceful coexistence and rejecting science as a means of destruction and a threat to mankind.

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE MEETING--A 4-day meeting of the international Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference, which determined the main tasks of this international organization in 1981, ended in Prague on 29 December. Dr L. Mirejovsky, general secretary of the organization, said at the meeting that the Christian Peace Conference will continue to support endeavors aimed at averting war and preserving life on earth. These considerations should predominate at the current Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. The meeting also expressed profound concern over the situation in El Salvador and other Latin American countries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTER IN BEIRUT--Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Beirut on 1 February to discuss the development of trade relations between the CSSR and Lebanon. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 81 p 7 AU]

NORTH YEMENI DELEGATION--A 3-strong delegation of the National Democratic Front of the Yemen Arab Republic arrived in Prague on 31 January at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Nations. Its members will discuss issues connected with the expansion of the two organizations' cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

PROSECUTION OF POLISH KPN ACTIVISTS URGED

LD111622 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The [Polish] Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has described the banned so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] as an illegal system of the state. Its activities are also directed against Poland's system of alliances which helps to guarantee the country's security, the commentary says.

The group's actions stand in clear contradiction to existing law in Poland and consequently the organizers ought to be taken to court and punished. The state prosecutor's office has adequate incriminating evidence for this. The counterrevolutionary association is receiving material support from centers abroad, whose anticommunist aims correspond with the programmatic principles of the KPN. Those helping it include the emigre organization Free Poland in the United States, which during World War II collaborated with the Fascist occupiers. Moreover, there are also links with revanchist circles in the FRG, which are interested in destabilizing the situation in Poland in the hope of a renewed annexation of the Polish western territories.

GDR TRAINING OF TERRORISTS IN LEBANON CITED

DW120925 West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 6 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Beirut (DPA)--According to statements by the Christian Falange militia, GDR specialists in Lebanon train terrorists from the whole world. The militia information service published yesterday in Beirut quotes "Lebanese diplomatic sources," stressing foreign representations reports to their home governments about the "international terrorist training going on in Lebanon." The report goes on to say: "The terrorists, who come from all parts of the world to Lebanon, particularly from Asiatic and South American countries, are being trained in various parts of the country. The instructors, most of whom are from Europe--particularly from the GDR--hold courses in sabotage and other terrorist techniques. These instructors have been invited by Palestinian organizations and are being paid by them." The report continues by saying that after completion of the courses the terrorists are "assigned general tasks in their home countries or in certain Arab or European countries." They are being equipped with forged documents supplied by the Palestinian organization.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEUTRON WEAPON PROBLEMS

DW111246 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1108 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Guenter Deckwerth commentary]

[Text] The U.S. administration did not expect that protest of the world and particularly of Western Europe. After Weinberger's statement that the United States will build the neutron bomb after all and station it in Western Europe, the United States felt forced to play the whole affair down. Secretary of State Haig sent a message to the NATO allies, saying that nothing has been decided so far and that the allies will be naturally consulted. The thing was an off the cuff answer made by the secretary of defense to questions from journalists.

The advocates of the neutron weapon and the intensified armament course, particularly in the FRG, sighed with relief, hoping to be able to contain resistance that way. But yesterday Weinberger repeated in a Washington POST interview his demand for stationing the neutron bomb in Western Europe.

He considers it desirable even if the United States should deploy its cruise missiles on the territory of its West European allies, not in place of the missiles, but together with them. This is his own opinion and not the official approach of the entire U.S. Government, he added. This is a new trick, because a secretary is a secretary and not a private person, even more so if he voices his opinion in public.

This interview was not a coincidence and not an off-the-cuff reply. It was an accurately calculated step on the way of entangling Western Europe closer and closer in the atomic plans of the United States. Behind this stands the hope of keeping its own territory out of a conflict. A first nuclear strike from Western Europe would limit the reaction to Western Europe; this is at least the calculation of the U.S. military.

This intention is underscored by another project. According to the latest news reports it is planned to subordinate to the NATO supreme commander, U.S. General Rogers, the rapid deployment force, the task force set up in the United States which is supposed to be used for the enforcement of U.S. interests in all the world, and above all in the Gulf region. Even the West German newspaper DIE WELT, which is friendly toward armament, cannot but admit today that this command linkage of the two theaters of Europe and the Middle East would result in a de facto expansion of the NATO field of operation. The consequences cannot yet be calculated.

This is why those wanting to maintain peace in Europe and what has been created since the end of World War II must oppose these U.S. projects.

JOINT GDR-USSR COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

AU111559 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday in the GDR capital, Berlin, a meeting of the joint German-Soviet commission took place which was chaired by Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The GDR delegation was headed by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach, GDR deputy minister of national defense; Helmut Sandig, GDR deputy minister of finance; Joachim Loeschner, collegium member and department head in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Gorald Gorinovich, envoy at the USSR Embassy in the GDR, as well as other official representatives.

The meeting, in which issues of interest to both sides were discussed, showed complete concurrence of opinions, and the proper resolutions were passed. The meeting was characterized by the spirit of inseparable fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

AXEN MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN PARTY DELGATION

AU111557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was headed by Dr Janos Berecz, Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee department of international relations. In the deliberations which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere Hermann Axen briefed the Hungarian guests on the preparation of the 10th SED Congress. An exchange of ideas took place concerning further development of the relations between the two fraternal parties, and in particular the exchange of experience and delegations in 1981.

The meeting was attended by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee candidate member and head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations, and Dr Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR.

GENERAL PETER REVIEWS CIVIL DEFENSE EFFORTS

AU111721 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 10 February on page 3 carries a 1,400-word article by Lt Gen Fritz Peter, chief of GDR civil defense, entitled: "Many Thousands of Citizens Are Performing Service To Protect Lives," reviewing the country's civil defense efforts on the occasion of GDR Civil Defense Day, February 11.

General Peter refers to a civil defense exercise at the Boxberg powerplant in September 1980 at which, in the presence of high party-state officials, "formations of the alert forces practiced rescuing casualties, fighting fires, eliminating the consequences of chemical and radioactive effects and rendering medical assistance." Peter notes that this exercise--like all those carried out recently--agrees with the requirements of GDR civil defense formulated in the GDR defense law: "To ensure the protection of the population, the national economy and of cultural assets from the consequences of military acts of aggression, particularly from the effects of weapons of mass destruction, as well as from catastrophes."

General Peter then describes how in the 23 years of its existence civil defense has developed into a major component of socialist national defense and continues: "The SED organized the building and systematic, comprehensvie development of civil defense, just as that of the entire socialist national defense, in accordance with the social conditions in the GDR and with the given international class struggle conditions."

Peter stresses that many thousands of GDR citizens from all walks of life, almost one-third of them women, are now active in the GDR's civil defense, regardless of their philosophy, party affiliation of religious beliefs.

General Peter pays tribute to the activities of the parties and mass organizations of the GDR's National Front which in their decisions have provided a clear-cut civil defense orientation for their members and notes that two-thirds of all collectives competing for the title of a "socialist labor collective" have also included civil defense tasks in their competitive programs. He points out that the principled decisions of local peoples' representations and the dedicated work of state and economic officails who are incorporating civil defense matters in their leadership activities with increasing expert knowledge should also be appreciated and notes that many collectives and individuals were recently conferred high awards.

General Peter refers to socialist pledges assumed by civil defense organizations in various areas of the GDR and stresses the importance of such efforts for enhancing the quality of training, increasing combat-readiness and for improving training and instruction facilities. He states in conclusion:

"With their achievements and competition pledges the civil defense members have joined the great mass initiative of our people to give their best in honor of the 10th party congress to further strengthen the republic and reliably protect it against all attacks by the imperialist class enemy."

STECHBARTH MARKS ARMY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

LD091204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0615 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN)--The GDR National People's Army [NVA] has developed into a modern, socialist army during the past 25 years. Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA, told ADN that in firm alliance with the glorious armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies, the NVA is carrying out its military class order at all times. "The firm determination and ability of the NVA, which as a reliable member of the socialist defense coalition helps frustrate imperialist aggression against socialism, has also helped safeguard the hitherto longest period of peace in central Europe this century," the deputy minister said. "Thanks to constant care by the SED and the socialist state, the NVA has been able to develop as an army of the people, as a powerful instrument of the working class for the defense of socialist achievements."

The brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and its emulation are a vital precondition for successfully solving these tasks in the future. "In praising the 25th anniversary of the NVA and the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army, we must emphasize the manifold support given by the CPSU, the Soviet people and the Soviet Army in building and developing the NVA," the deputy minister emphasized. Thus, today, the acceptance and application of the Soviet Army's experiences, joint action in training and troop exercises, and numerous contacts in all areas of military life are for the army--as well as all other branches of the armed forces--everyday practice and the basis for high, stable results.

CRIME RATE REDUCED 75 PERCENT OVER 30-YEAR PERIOD

AU111711 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 10 Feb 81 p 2

[ADN/BZ report: "Number of Criminal Offenses Has Decreased"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN/BZ)--It has been possible to reduce criminal offenses in the GDR to one-quarter of what it was three decades ago. As Dr Josef Streit, GDR state prosecutor general, stated, it is unrealistic to believe, however, that with the elimination of their socioeconomic roots criminal offenses in the GDR will disappear immediately and automatically. Particular attention must be focused on preventive work as a joint concern of the citizens, people's representations, judiciary organs, state and economic management organs, social organizations, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR--Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, received Dimitriy Shimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, on Friday for friendly talks. The successful implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science and technology until 1990 was noted with satisfaction during the talks. Cooperation with the USSR in this field is developing particularly successfully in such important areas as the economical use of power and materials, refining and metallurgical industry and the metal processing industry. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan - 1 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO DPRK--On Tuesday Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, received GDR Ambassador Dr Hermann Schwiesau for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

LAZAR DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA AS HEAD OF DELEGATION

LD112148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 11

[Excerpts] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has left for Bulgaria as the head of a government delegation. Our correspondent Laszlo Krasso reports from Keleti Station:

At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, head of the Bulgarian Government, Premier Gyorgy Lazar left for Sofia this evening. The members of the Hungarian delegation are as follows: Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Laszlo Horvath, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry, and Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador in Sofia of the Hungarian People's Republic, who will be joining our delegation in the Bulgarian capital.

Those present to see them off included Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs and several leading personalities of our state life. Vasil Baev, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy in Budapest, was present.

The train left Keleti Station at 2000.

BANC-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Ovari Receives Delegation

LD111148 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Feb [date as received] (MTI)--Invited by the HSWP Central Committee and headed by Political Executive Committee member Iosif Banc, secretary of the CC, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party arrived in Budapest Tuesday. The delegation was welcomed by Political Committee member Miklos Ovari, secretary of the CC.

MSZMP-RCP Talks Begin

LD112302 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Feb (MTI)--Talks between the delegations of the Romanian Communist Party and the negotiating group of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party began on Wednesday in Budapest. The Hungarian side is headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of Central Committee. Its members are Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Istvan Varga, deputy department head of the CC, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the Planning Office, and Dezso Toth, deputy culture minister.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party is headed by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Members of the Romanian delegation are Emilia Sonea, alternate member of the CC, deputy department head of the CC, and Dumitru Turcus, deputy department head of the CC, Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister, Ion Tulpan, vice-president of the planning office, and Dionisie Csiki, worker of the Central Committee. The talks are also attended by Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Bucharest, and Victor Bolojan, Romanian ambassador to Budapest.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES ON IRANIAN HOLIDAY

AU121027 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Iran, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, in a message greeted Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on the occasion.

ANDRAS GYENES WELCOMES AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD112354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria has arrived in Budapest. Franz Muhri, chairman, and Erwin Scharf, member of the Politburo, have been invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian party. The guests were welcomed at Keleti [Budapest eastern] Railway Station by Andras Gyenes.

MSZMP'S BERECZ RETURNS FROM BERLIN TALKS

LD111130 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Feb (MTI)--Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC returned home from Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, which he was visiting February 9-10 at the invitation of the German Socialist Unity Party (GSUP) Central Committee. During his visit, he was seen by GSUP Political Committee member Hermann Axen, secretary of the CC. Janos Berecz and Guenter Sieber, alternate member of the GSUP PC and head of the CC's International Relations Department had talks on topical issues in world affairs and the international communist and working-class movement. The talks were also attended by Hungary's Ambassador to Berlin, Bela Szalai. The talks went off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and were marked by the identity of views.

OVARI PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO COUNTY HAJDU-BIHAR

LD070214 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Miklos Ovari has presided over a party day at the Debrecen Kossuth Dakos University. The Politburo member also visited the Reformed Church College, where he met Bishop Tibor Bartha. The secretary of the Central Committee acquainted himself with the work of Debrecen Agricultural University during his 2-day visit to County Hajdu-Bihar.

KADAR VISITS BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS

LD111426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has paid a visit to the headquarters of the Budapest party committee and met with members of the Executive Committee. The first secretary of the party Central Committee listened to Laszlo Marothy's briefing in the company of Karoly Nemeth, Central Committee secretary. The first secretary of the Budapest party committee gave an account of the capital's political and economic situation as well as of the implementation of the party congress resolutions. Janos Kadar, on behalf of the Central Committee, spoke appreciatively about the work of the Budapest communists. He stressed that the firmness and example of the Budapest organs are of great significance from the point of view of the implementation of national tasks.

BRIEFS

NEPALESE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Budapest, February 2--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, had received a farewell call from Gyanendra Bahadur Kharki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal, who later left Budapest for good. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 2 Feb 81 LD]

SEJM APPOINTS JARUZELSKI PREMIER AT 11 FEB SESSION

LD111456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Sejm session started at 1400. The chamber changed the agenda for today. The report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations concerning filling deputies' posts vacated due to resignation, as stated by the Sejm at its previous session in December, was presented by Deputy Stanislaw Maciejewski. New deputies swore the deputies' oath.

As the next item on the agenda, the Sejm accepted the resignation submitted earlier by Jozef Pinkowski from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. On behalf of the deputies the Sejm speaker thanked Jozef Pinkowski for his cooperation with the Sejm in the performance of his constitutional duties.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, thanked Jozef Pinkowski for his work as head of government. Next, Stanislaw Kania, on behalf of the PZPR liaison commission, the Democratic Party, the United Peasant Party and on behalf of the party's club and other political parties' clubs, presented to the Sejm the candidature of party Central Committee Politburo member Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, who at the same time retains the title of minister of national defense. The Sejm appointed Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of premier. He retains at the same time the portfolio of minister of national defense.

The agenda of the Sejm session also envisages a speech by the deputy speaker, who will present the report of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance concerning the draft resolution on the national socioeconomic plan and budget for 1981. The deputies' debate on this subject will be held tomorrow. The deputies will also examine the government draft law on taxing additional and other incomes.

Kania Address

LD112000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered at the 11 February Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker! May it please the House! A moment ago the Sejm accepted the resignation of Comrade Jozef Pinkowski from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Pinkowski took over the leadership of the government near the end of August last year, during the most acute strike phase of the crisis and carried out the function of premier for almost 6 months. The government, under his leadership, concluded the agreements in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie and entered upon the policy of socialist renewal, defined on the basis of the resolutions of the Sixth Central Committee Plenum.

The government and its premier spared no effort in facing the enormous economic difficulties. It did not, however, succeed in stopping a deterioration in the social and economic situation. The government has been criticized for not being efficient enough and for lacking energy for action, but not all the failures lie with it. It was, after all, operating in extremely difficult conditions. Today, when immense economic and social difficulties are piling up for the country, when we are dealing with the spread of anarchy, with the decline of discipline, with the disorganization of production and also with overt antisocialist--outright counterrevolutionary--pronouncements, the task of running the state is becoming more and more difficult and complicated. In a situation like this, the demand for a strong and flexibly functioning government is normal. It is the proper way to react to the new requirements. For this reason the Central Committee of our party, at its eighth plenum, and also the commission for his great contribution to the shaping and implementation of the policy of socialist renewal. [loud applause]

Citizen deputies, I am empowered by the commission of cooperation among the PZPR, the ZSL and SD as well as the deputies' clubs of these parties to put forward the candidature of Army Gen Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, party Central Committee Politburo member, to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski is a professional soldier. He has devoted his entire life to the cause of defending Poland. He passed the great test of war in the first line of combat, serving as a front officer of the Polish People's Army. He experienced a great deal. He is generally known and esteemed as a fervent patriot having high sense of national dignity, righteousness, making high demands of himself and others and high organizational skill.

During many years, while building the Armed Forces and commanding them, Comrade Jaruzelski has been at the same time a prominent activist of our party and state. He was acquainting himself with important fields of social and economic life and government work. This resulted from a modern and socialist understanding of the role of armed forces indivisibly linked with the nation--its work and life. Today, military service encompasses not only defense matters and military skill but also production, rational economy, vocational training and upbringing, scientific research and technological progress, and shaping civil attitudes of soldiers of the people's Armed Forces.

When taking care and having direct command of the armed forces designed to defend the security of the country and its revolutionary transformations, to fulfill with pride our role in the allied defense system of the Warsaw Pact, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, as a member of the leadership of our party and government, has always resolutely opposed any undertakings causing social tension. In the crisis situation he was not only an advocate but in fact an important supporter, a mainstay, of the line of political solutions and agreements.

Therefore today, when dark threatening clouds are gathering over Poland and prospects for the future are full of difficulties, it is our deep conviction that Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski is the best state worker to be entrusted by us with the helm of government. I am confident that he will be able to combine in the best possible manner the high requirements in the field of responsibility and state discipline in opposing anarchy, with an overture toward democratic tendencies in the society and for accord. Only this can save our country from confrontation with dramatic consequences.

Taking into consideration the great authority of Comrade Jaruzelski in the Armed Forces and his competence in the field of defending the country, the commission for the cooperation between the party and the political parties is proposing that Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, while fulfilling the function of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, should retain the portfolio of the minister of defense.

Citizen deputies, it will be the duty of the new chairman of the Council of Ministers to present to the House the government program and to propose certain changes in its composition.

The Central Committee of our party and the authorities of the ZSL and the SD, I hope will, in conformity with the expectations of the nation, believe that the government of Premier Jaruzelski will be a government of the same aims as hitherto--but also of new, more effective active methods of their implementation.

The goals that guide the policy of our state have come true. Their aim is socialist renewal, the restoration of the confidence of the working class and of the nation in authority; the full and permanent implementation of the principles of socialist democracy; the development of self-government; the high status of the trade union movement; the firm rooting out of moral evils and of all departures from the principles of social justice.

Our aim is to gradually restore an economic balance, to introduce economic reform, thanks to which the principles of management will be based on socialist and democratic foundations.

We must restore the normal rhythm of production, ensure the imperative minimum of foodstuffs [sapewnic niezbedne minimum wyzywienia] and satisfy the elementary needs of the working people.

Today, unfortunately, this is not a question of prosperity. We must fight for the conditions of existing families, especially those with low and medium incomes. It is on their needs that all of our attention is centered. This is the most difficult and most important of all our tasks.

That is why, with all our insistence, we are struggling for stabilizing the social situation, for halting the devastating strikes, for discipline and responsibility.

We know that this calls for good will on both sides, that it calls for further changes in the methods of governing and the giving up of arbitrariness in solving workers' and social problems. It calls for readiness to negotiate but also for curbing nonstatutory political ambitions on the part of the trade union movement.

Thus, both sides should aim at a policy of agreement and dialogue, not a policy of confrontation.

Our aim is to reconstruct the still weak position of Poland in the world. We understand the solicitude which the fraternal socialist countries, and also many other states friendly to us, show for the situation in Poland which, because of the lack of stability, threatens the international order.

We are also aware of the sinister calculations and ventures of the imperialist forces in the direction of exacerbating tension in Poland and of pushing Poland towards catastrophe. Averting these threatening situations is our national duty, an obligation that rests on every one of us and on us all. It is a duty dictated by the most vital interests of Poland and, also, by the sense of its international responsibility.

We are grateful to the leadership of the CPSU, to the Soviet Government, for the assistance which they are rendering Poland and for their understanding of our situation, for their faith that the Polish nation and its political forces are capable of solving their own problems by themselves. This is, in fact, also a trust in our party, in all our parties, in all patriotic forces of the nation--a faith in their strength of character and wisdom, a faith in our party's adherence to the Marist-Leninist principles. Poland is and will be a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and a reliable element of the socialist community.

The aims which I have described define and should define in the future the policy of the government. There is no alternative here but we are conscious of the fact that the implementation of these aims has aroused justified criticisms, that the situation requires more energetic action, a far-sighted and effective action.

We expect the government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to combine an open attitude toward public organizations and a readiness to conduct a dialogue and to negotiate, with a firm stand in implementing social accords and with executing the constitutional rights of the state authority. We expect it to be a government of democratic intercourse with the nation, listening attentively to opinions and to criticism, but at the same time putting a decisive end to all activities contrary to law, threatening the socialist system and aiming against the interests of the nation and the state. We expect the government to intensify and contribute to strengthening the wide front of forces of commonsense and patriotic responsibility, to see to broadening the social base on which the people's authority rests. We expect the government to attract, on a wide scale, those who are not members of any party to participate, with equal rights, in the government of the country. We expect a better than hitherto implementation of the principle of partnership relations with public organizations and the trade union movement, based however on a strict observance of the spheres of responsibility and rights of both sides and, above all, based on joint respect for the paramount exigencies of the socialist state.

On the role of our party, we will fully support the government and make sure it is independent, responsible to the Sejm, as the sovereign and constitutional representation of the nation. In this spirit, our party will cooperate, in the Sejm and in the people's councils, in all spheres of political and social life, with the ZSL and the SD, with nonparty people, with Catholic groups.

I appeal, therefore, to the House to elect Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. [loud applause]

Jaruzelski Order to Soldiers

LD111854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text of order issued on 11 February by Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski--announcer read]

[Text] Soldiers! The Polish People's Army, faithful to the legacy of its patriotic and progressive past, acting under the ideological leadership of the party, is performing its defensive duty and serves the nation without rest. Carrying out my tasks as minister of national defense I have endeavored to follow precisely this vocation of the Armed Forces. By the decision of the Sejm of the Polish Peoples' Republic I am now taking up--at a time which, perhaps, is the most difficult one in our postwar history--the duties of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The trust which has been bestowed upon me reflects the achievement of the cadre of professional military personnel and of all soldiers and contains a particle of the efforts made by every one of you. It confirms the public prestige and the good name of the Armed Forces. With this thought in mind I offer you my sincere thanks.

Soldiers! While taking over the leading post in the government I remain with you because I will retain my present military post. We will therefore continue, in the present serious situation, in the awareness of our profound responsibility for the destiny of our people's state--to serve in the same ranks. I am convinced that our Armed Forces, in the brotherhood in arms with the armies of the Warsaw Pact will continuously perfect their combat ability and will always and unfailingly carry out the tasks of guarantor of the independent, socialist existence of Poland.

Gertych on Economy, Plan

LD112302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Extensive excerpts" of speech delivered by Zbigniew Gertych, Sejm deputy speaker, who presents a report to the 11 February Sejm session by the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance on the draft resolution on the national socioeconomic plan and budget for 1981--recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the House, on behalf of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance I have the honor of presenting to the House the stand of the commission regarding the draft national socioeconomic plan and budget for 1981 prepared by the government.

The responsibilty for the fate of the nation and the state binds us immediately to make proposals and map guidelines for future action. The government and the Sejm have always had such responsibility. At present, however, this is particularly important since we have to take particularly difficult decisions.

We had the opportunity, all of us, to acquaint ourselves previously with the communique of the Main Statistical Office on the results of our economy last year. Therefore, I would like only briefly to say that this was the second consecutive year in which the national income decreased. In 1980 we produced only 94 percent of our 1978 output. Since at the same time efforts had been made to the effect that the decrease of national income should influence consumption as little as possible, this was bound to result in deepening the negative phenomena in the field of investments.

The government, in the plan, provided for actions aimed at alleviating shortcomings in supply of goods and services to the market and to reduce their impact. This is to be achieved by priority supplies of raw and other materials for producers of marketables, utilizing the capacity of a part of enterprises producing means of production for producing means of consumption [as heard], increase of agricultural effects through improving supply of production means to agriculture, a credit policy favoring development of services and small scale industry, and considerably limiting investments.

The latter action, necessary for protecting the level of consumption, must nevertheless have a temporary character since its continuation during a lengthy period would jeopardize the level of consumption in the future.

May it please the House, the draft plan and budget had been prepared in a period in which it was very difficult to define exactly many elements of these projects. The situation in this field has not changed tangibly so far. Therefore, when mapping out the plan for this year one must point at the problems which are to be tackled by the plan and trace the lines along which they can be resolved rather than defining concrete figures. However, there is in the draft plan a concrete figure which must be achieved if the plan is to be implemented.

Without 188 million tons of hard coal, virtually no item in the plan or budget can remain valid. The Commission for Mining, Power and Chemistry held three sessions and at the last session it proposed the addition to the draft plan of a clause stipulating the extraction of hard coal at the 172 million ton level, and in the total balance sheet of power resources of the country the provision of an allowance for voluntarily extracting coal on work-free Saturdays amounting to 16 million tons. The Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances has shared this position and proposes to the esteemed chamber a relevant change in the resolution on the national socioeconomic plan. The commission is also supporting the proposal of the Commission for Mining, Power and Chemistry stipulating that, in the event of coal extraction in the first quarter of this year failing to reach the right proportion of the annual plan the government should submit a proposal to the Sejm for an adjustment to be made in the plan.

I wish to inform the esteemed chamber that all the Sejm commissions which have studied the relevant sections of the draft plan and budget have approached the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance with proposals for an approval of these documents. Only the Commission for Culture and Art stated in its resolution that with regard to the Ministry of Culture and Art that it views the document submitted for its examination as a basic outline of the plan and made it incumbent upon the ministry to resubmit the plan after it had been commented upon by the workforces of the enterprises administered by the ministry in question. The Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances has decided on proposing--in accordance with the motion put forward by the Commission for Legislative Work--that the government submit to the Sejm a draft change in the resolution on the plan in the event of more substantial divergencies between the present draft and what is accepted for implementation by the economic units arising, thus extending the postulate of the Commission for Culture and Art to the whole extent of the draft resolution.

The Commission for Agriculture and Food Industry--which twice discussed the draft plan regarding the section pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture--has submitted a proposal for confirming the draft plan and draft budget regarding their relevant parts, stating, however, that at the same time--in its opinion--the resources earmarked for agriculture cannot ensure a full implementation of the tasks involved.

Even at the stage of discussing the outline of the national socioeconomic plan the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance supported in its assessment the proposal of the intercommission team for matters pertaining to food supplies, stipulating the allocation of not less than Z150 million for investments in industries providing foodstuffs. However, in view of the reduction--in comparison with the average outline proposals--of the planned value of the output and the volume of the national revenue, unable at the same time to indicate a field in which the investment expenditure could be reduced, the commission has decided to submit to the Sejm a proposal that this part of the plan also be confirmed.

This is the more so because in addition to the sum of Z138 million envisaged in the plan for investment expenditure in the production of foodstuffs, the government has decided to authorize enterprises active in this field to build projects outside the quotas such as stores, plants processing agricultural products and other similar projects amounting in value to Z5-30 million each, a fact that should, according to estimates, make it possible to increase investments in that sector by Z5-7 billion.

At the same time the commission believes that the attainment of a 30 percent share of the investments devoted to food industry, within the total value of the investments envisaged for the next 3 years, is necessary in order to create opportunities for improving the food situation in the country. This share is to amount this year to 26 percent. The same is true regarding the assurance of means of production for agriculture. This requires a conversion of the output of the industry--particularly the machine building and the chemical industries--because there is an absolute necessity for a systematic and tangible increase from 1981 in the share of the industries producing means of production for agriculture in the total output of the country's industry. The largest part of the investment expenditure--almost 30 percent--is being proposed by the government to be earmarked for providing housing accomodation. This expenditure is to amount to Z158 billion. This will make it possible to hand over, for use in 1981, between 243,000 and 248,000 apartments.

Among their observations and proposals submitted to the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance the Sejm commissions filed more than 120 postulates. There is no way they can all be discussed. They have been passed on to the chairman of the Planning Commission and the minister of finance. In accordance with the assurances, they are to be used both during the implementaion of the plan and also in the compilation of plans for the following years.

The enormous increase in budget expenditures emerging from the implementation of the social agreements has made the draft budget presented by the government, in spite of the stretched plans for budget incomes, envisage the borrowing of budget investment to the sum of more than Z173 billion. Because, however, this part of budget expenditure will be dependent on a settlement of payments from past years, the financing of those expenditures from budget investment may be recognized as justified. But even with such assumptions, the deficit forecast in the draft budget amounts to Z117.6 billion. In this situation, Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance is compelled to propose that the high chamber approve only a small part of the financial proposals put forward by Sejm commissions which amount to more than Z30 billion.

In the current situation, the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance proposes that in the draft budget for 1981 the expenditures of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing be increased by Z218 million, for raising the standards of nourishment in kindergartens; by Z200 million for capital repairs to schools; and by Z25 million earmarked for the introduction of history teaching in basic technical schools. The commission also proposes that the government be put under the obligation, as material possibilities arise, to increase by Z300 million the assets for protective clothing for teachers, for teaching aids and textbooks.

The commission proposes that the assets of the Ministry of Culture and Art for renovating and making capital repairs to cultural buildings be increased by Z200 million; that the subsidy to the Polish Committee for Social Aid be increased by Z50 million and that the government be put under the obligation, as the number of persons in the care of the committee increases, to increase that subsidy by a further Z52 million; and, on the same conditions, the subsidy for the Polish Red Cross by Z70 million.

It also proposes an increase of Z20 million in the assets of the Polish Academy of Sciences, earmarked for the capital repair of scientific and social buildings; and an increase of Z187,580,000 in the expenditure of the Ministry of Justice on wages, which is a result of the agreements signed with the employees of that ministry after the draft budget was submitted.

The amendments proposed by the government and the changes proposed by the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance mean, in the state budget for 1981, an increase in expenditure of Z7.4 billion. To cover such increased expenditures, an increase in incomes of Z2.2 billion is predicted, as is the additional involvement of budget investments accumulated [word indistinct] to the sum of Z2.7 billion, and an increase in the government's tasks regarding the management of the additional assets to the sum of Z2.5 billion. Moreover, the commission proposes introducing textual changes into the draft budget law, apart from those which have already been introduced in the law on the provisional budget. It is proposed that there be a 1-month extension for the deadline of passing the local budget by voivodship people's councils, which takes into account the actual state, and the extension to the end of March of the validity of Article 13 of the law on the provisional budget which concerns the tax on some rates of pay.

This is tied up with the proposal that the bill on this taxation--which will be examined by the Sejm at its current session and will be outlined in greater detail by the person entrusted with the task of being the speaker--should come into force on 1 April.

May it please the House, as can be seen from the foregoing, discussions on the draft documents setting out the national socioeconomic plan and the state budget centered around, in the main, assessing the extent to which public requirements have been satisfied, on assessing the reality of these proposals as well as on searching for a way out of the difficulties in which our economy finds itself.

The Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance emphasizes that the still unstable economic and social situation of the country is responsible for the element of risk in the draft plan and the budget. They contain a margin of uncertainty. The fact that economic links among enterprises are unstable, that we still encounter economic demands from certain groups and communities while the limit of our country's economic potential has already been overstepped, also makes for this uncertainty.

There is a need for public commonsense, stabilization of life, creation of conditions for a calm and regular work if these phenomena are to be overcome. At the same time, solutions to the system itself which will raise the efficiency of management must be implemented. One has to search for possibilities of implementing the plan, since lowering economic tasks in 1981 would have to entail lowering the extent to which public requirements can be satisfied. It would be connected with considerable further difficulties for our society.

We all know that our economy finds itself in a difficult situation. We can pinpoint its main defects and be certain of their causes. A full picture of the state of the economy and mechanisms responsible for it should be provided in the report on the state of the economy which the government has pledged to present to the Sejm. The public must be fully aware of these facts and phenomena, so that they will not be repeated. The Sejm should be the guardian of the following task: For the good of the future, the past must not have any secrets from the public. However, the adoption of a plan of action for the nearest period cannot be delayed. I am convinced that the implementation of the draft plan and budget will mark the beginning of the process of stabilizing the economy. Likewise, I am convinced that the government, led by Premier Jaruzelski, will be equal to the burden of tasks arising from both these documents and of implementing them to the benefit of the country and the public, creating the necessary social and economic conditions to that end.

Changes in Ministers Viewed

LD112210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Sejm of the Polish Peoples' Republic held debates today.

Under one of the items on the agenda, Deputy Zbigniew Gertych presented the view of the Economic Planning, Budget and Finance Commission on the government draft of the national socioeconomic plan and the state budget for 1981.

Discussion on the draft of this year's plan will take place tomorrow.

The Sejm also approved a bill on further taxes on additional earnings and on some other incomes. This concluded today's session.

After the debates, the five Sejm commissions--mining, power and chemistry, education and upbringing, heavy industry, machine building industry and metallurgical industry, agriculture and the food industry and health and physical culture held sessions.

In conformity with the recent rules of the Sejm, the commissions discussed the proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The premier is planning to present these proposals at tomorrow's plenary session of the Sejm.

PREMIER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES 12 FEB SEJM SESSION

LD121004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0803 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered to the Sejm in Warsaw on 12 February--live]

[Text] Citizen speaker. May it please the Sejm.

Thank you for your confidence in me. I am a soldier. Therefore, I regard every job, every duty entrusted to me as a service, a service to the nation and to socialist Poland. With this is mind I embark on the difficult tasks of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

I should present today to the esteemed house a program of government activity. The short time at my disposal, the scope of the political, social and economic material, the existence of many unknown quantities and especially the complexity of the current situation make realistic today only the outlining of some of the most important and most urgent evaluations and plans.

The months elapsed since the signing of well-known agreements have been rich in events. They have yielded many positive changes which have given rise to hopes. They have, however, caused and continue to cause anxieties and worries. The expected stabilization has not materialized.

The principle of resolving complex problems through dialogue, debate and coordination of stands is proceeding with difficulty. Both the government and the trade unions are learning the difficult art of negotiation and of understanding their partner's point of view.

Mistakes and oversights occur. These are unavoidable phenomena in the not fully familiar field of widening socialist democracy and in the lively movement of the renewal of social life.

It is not here, however, that lie the sources of the current tensions and conflicts. They have been examined by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Evil and hostile political forces have unfolded activities aimed against socialism, our alliances and economic stabilization. There have been numerous attempts to penetrate and exploit some social organizations, in particular certain branches of Solidarity, and to drive them to false, anarchistic paths contrary to socialism.

Working men, millions of whom have found themselves in the new unions for purely union and social aspirations, should not put up with it. They should reject it. They should dissociate themselves from the political manipulators. They should not yield to extremist pressures.

For over 37 years socialism has been creating the structure of the system of our national and state life. Attempts to destabilize it mean therefore the weakening of the homeland, mean exposing it to great dangers. The Polish nation has shed an ocean of blood in fighting its way to independence. It carried out enormous reconstruction work to create from ruins and ashes the present shape of socialist Poland.

Entire generations have selflessly participated in this task. Today it faces the greatest danger. Should this destructive process continue, we will be facing the danger not only of economic ruin but also of breaking up social bonds and finally the most terrible fratricidal conflict.

Uttering such words does not come easy. I am conscious of their weight and bitterness. But regarding the fate of Poland, it is impermissible to remain silent, to stand aside, to surrender to a rabid wave. Every Polish man and woman, every mother and father should ask himself: What am I doing, and what should I do to check the dangerous turn of events?

Nor can the authorities remain silent and passive. I state officially that in conformity with the spirit of the sixth, seventh and eighth plenums, the government will act honestly and consistently toward socialist renewal and socialist democracy; that we will combat deformations which have occurred in the past and call to account the authors of evil to prevent in the future all that is dishonest and contrary to socialist ideology; that the arm of authority remains immutably, sincerely and amicably outstretched to meet all men of good, patriotic will.

But for this very reason I state with equal determination that the government has the constitutional duty to defend our state's system of values and that the people's power has at its disposal sufficient might to bar the way to those people and processes which aim at turning back the wheel of history, which aim at counterrevolution. The creeping process which is undermining the stability of life in our country must be arrested. There is no room for two powers in one state. Such a state of affairs would have to lead to a clash, to an encounter which would be calamitous for the country, for the nation.

To resist this process is therefore not just a problem for the state authorities, but also the patriotic duty of all forces of prudence and responsibility, including the millions of members and the activists of Solidarity trade unions who support the statutes, who believe in the precepts of the socialist system.

May it please the Sejm. An issue of primary importance, decisive for the foundations of our national existence, is the production of material goods. Last year was very bad for Polish farming. We have suffered severe losses in the spheres of industry, construction and the extraction of raw materials. The materials factors of the country's vitality are dwindling away. We are witnessing a narrowing of the base for implementing social objectives, for improving living and working conditions.

The present time evokes particular anxiety. In January of this year industrial output fell by over 10 percent as compared to last year, and productivity by 7 percent, with a simultaneous 19 percent increase in outlays from the personal wages fund. We have found ourselves on an inclined plane.

The continuation of that trend threatens a breakdown of the market and strikes at our social security. Poland's economic situation is not just our internal affair. Failure to meet export and industrial cooperation obligations causes ever greater perturbations for our foreign customers. It undermines our country's credibility as a partner. It is for us Poles outright humiliating.

The current difficulties are to a certain extent objectively linked with raw material and material shortages, with electricity shortages, with an insufficient level of supply and industrial coproduction imports. The fundamental reason for them is, however, social frustration, the strike centers spreading throughout the country and other activities disrupting the normal rhythm of work. The time has come when the alarming truth about less discipline and its effect on labor productivity, about the destructive results of the standstill in the country's production potential should reach every citizen. The government, having to deal with strikes, still occupying itself with various flashpoints, cannot perform its function effectively. This is not simply a question of the authorities' frame of mind, but of disruption of the basic conditions for the functioning of the state.

In a situation like this, delays and superficiality may arise and do arise in the basic activity of administrative and economic bodies. The possibility of undertaking many problems vital for today and tomorrow is not realized. Society loses in the final reckoning; Poland loses.

The normalization of life--that is the most pressing task. It is an absolutely essential condition for the regaining of economic equilibrium, for the carrying out of socioeconomic reforms, for getting the country onto the road of development.

We must take this step. It will be impossible wihtout social calm, without the constructive cooperation of all forces conscious of their patriotic responsibility. The government wants to meet the obligations it has undertaken. They are, in relation to the current situation, immense. They require above all calm and work. For this reason, I appeal from this high tribune to the trade unions, to all working people to cease all strike action. I appeal at this moment for 3 hard-working months; for 90 peaceful days. We want to use that time to put in order the most basic of our economic issues, to take stock of the pluses and minuses, to tackle the most urgent social problems, to define and begin to implement the program of economic stabilization and of the far-reaching economic reform. We want to make this time a period of broad social dialogue in a defused atmosphere; and, with good will, let us make a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the agreements. Let us determine, on the basis of thorough analysis of the country's possibilities, what we really can afford and, in this light, let us together update the concluded social agreements, with a sense of realism, in accordance with the urgency of social needs. Let us define the priorities and deadlines for the implementation of the obligations undertaken.

Let us work out the principles of systematic, working cooperation and staff collaboration. Let us shape habits and their practical application. In order to raise the coordination and systematic nature of those activities, I, on my part, intend to set up a permament committee for cooperation with the trade unions, to be chaired by a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Citizen deputies: In the course of the current work on the plan and budget the high chamber and its commissions have carried out a deep analysis of conditions and prospects for economic development in 1981. We are fully aware of the fact that the losses we have suffered are too great to reverse the trend toward continuous worsening of the economic situation. This year will be critical; it will be pregnant with drastic shortages. This is why we must right away and in time do all we can and must to alleviate them, so that when the phase of deepest depression arrives, we will be able to pass through it in a more resilient and secure way.

Bearing this in mind, the government will focus its current efforts on matters which I am about to put before the high chamber in a 10-point package:

1. To supply the consumer with basic goods and food above all else; to ensure a just and publicly inspected distribution of consumer goods in short supply.

2. Stricter control of retail prices of goods and services; a more intense campaign against speculation.

3. Alleviation of the greatly accumulated problems of health protection, which includes supplies of basic medicines, speeding up of hospital repair and construction; commissioning projects to assist the health service; intensifying the campaign against social pathology and above all against alcoholism.

4. Provision of conditions enabling the housing construction industry to perform its tasks; more effort to improve the performance of the municipal economy.

5. Putting into practice the principles of socialist justice in determining wages and other incomes of the population, in the social benefits policy, in access to material and cultural goods, action against people becoming rich contrary to the principles of social life or acquiring unjustified privileges, and special care for old and disabled veterans of struggle and labor.

6. Dealing with the tendency of a decline in farm production, good preparation of the spring farm work campaign, provision of planned deliveries of production resources, making the best possible use of arable land.

7. Improving supplies of materials and machines for our national economy; making progress in economic use of raw materials, fuels and power; searching with our miners for organizational-technological solutions aimed at increased coal extraction.

8. Tidying up the investment front; halting the implementation of a party of--and maintaining sharp limitations on--the commencement of new investments; concentrating execution of investments on building sites where the most important social results can be most rapidly achieved.

9. The execution of planned export tasks and shaping imports in order to meet the basic needs of the population and the economy.

10. An improvement in labor discipline; an improvement in labor organization and an increase in productivity; retraining and transfer of employees in accordance with the changing needs of the economy.

In the government's measures in the economic sphere there will be an intense concern for social goals. We must make realistic definitions, with a sense of responsibility for the realization of each declaration. In the current circumstances we cannot afford much. We will never deceive anybody with promises impossible to carry out. In implementing the goals we set ourselves, the government will meet, as always, with the active support and help of the PZPR and the other political parties. We count on all trade unions, social and youth organizations, believers and nonbelievers, citizens of our country, all working people in town and countryside to put their trust in the government and to support it by their attitude and work.

We must begin an extensive and constructive discussion on how to solve the crisis. The publication of the report on the state of the economy, due next month, will create favorable conditions for such a discussion. The results of the nationwide discussion will be conscientiously taken into account when we draw up the directions of longer-term government activities. They will be especially taken into account by those who will finally formulate the provisions of the 3-year stabilization program.

Work on a comprehensive economic reform is underway. The draft documents setting out the law on the trade unions will be forwarded to the Sejm during the first half of this year. Other documents include the draft laws on self-government of the workforces, on the enterprises, the people's councils, agricultural self-government, the cooperative movement, the Council of Ministers and leading state administration organs, the National Bank of Poland and banking. These laws will form the legal basis for changes in the functioning of public life, state organs and the economy. The adaptation of the organization of economic management to the increasing scope of independence enjoyed by enterprises will constitute an important direction of the government's work. With this aim in mind, a thorough analysis will be carried out of the existing management organization in the national economy. The conclusions drawn from this will serve to simplify organizational structures, curtail the existence of too many levels where this is not justified, and optimize the systems and methods of managing economic activities.

May it please the House: Strengthening socialist democracy is a vital need of socialism; it is a way to overcome the crisis and a guarantee that any future social upheavals can be prevented. The government believes that much support for the implementation of these tasks can come from an extensive development of self-governing social initiatives, and that implementation of these tasks must be closely linked with various forms of these initiatives. This applies, above all, to people's councils at all levels. The creation of conditions to enable them to discharge their important consitutional functions is a task which is very important for the system. A substantial expansion of the powers of local authorities and regional organs of the state administration should be conducive to restoring to people's councils the function of real management of viovodships, towns and parishes.

The reorganization of workers' self-government will require particular attention over the next few weeks. Its participation and joint decisionmaking on everything pertaining to the workplace should facilitate the process of restoring law and order, of improving the management and shaping socialist relations. A speedy and universal creation of self-governments in enterprises will be greatly significant in molding a favorable social climate and in strengthening social forces that are interested in a complete and consistent implementation of goals and provisions of the economic reform.

The government attaches great weight to the development of various forms of cooperative movement, to consolidating the self-governing character of that movement. The government has high hopes in connection with the revival of agricultural self-government. The government will support the enhancement of its role in resolving vital matters and defending the interests of the rural community and in organizational activities to increase agricultural output.

A great intellectual and cultural potential, a great storehouse of energy is to be found among public organizations and scientific and artistic associations. The government will cooperate ever more closely with them, counting on their initiative, on their growing participation in solving the country's difficult problems. We express confidence that the activities embarked on by the government will meet with understanding and support on the part of the church and the Christian social movement.

The Polish Episcopate has furnished proof of such an attitude. This attitude is facilitated by expansion of the work of the joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives, which is carried out in a spirit of concern for the well-being of our nation. We will continue to enrich this line.

May it please the House: The weight and urgency of the tasks the government is facing, the tasks outlined above, are great. As I embark upon them I wish, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, to sincerely thank citizen Jozef Pinkowski for his work as head of government in the past period, which was an extraordinarily difficult one.

Life commands us to go on, to do everything possible toward positive stabilization of the country. The key issue is rebuilding the rhythm of work and speeding it up throughout the economy. Let progress be permanent, regular, from day to day, from week to week, from month to month. There is no more urgent target. It must be indivisibly accompanied by social and production discipline, counteracting unacceptable pressures, combatting incitement and antisocialist agitation.

It is imperative to observe the law and regulations, calm and order in factories and in the streets. Every human being has the right to work and to peace, to personal security, to respect for his dignity. Socialist power should guarantee this to him.

The government instructs the administration at all levels, managements of enterprises and the respective organs of power to implement these duties. At the same time the government wants to build and consolidate social trust, the credibility of its plans. This does not come about through words, but deeds. That is why we will strive to make government policy clear and simple, to be reflected in an active system of information about the progress and results of our work, in order to win social understanding.

Just like all others, we are not infallible. Thus in government work, too, errors and lapses can occur. We will, however, have enough courage, enough good will, to admit mistakes and first of all to put them right. The government wants such a socialist, democratic principle to become universal, binding all sides, functioning permanently in our social life.

Addressing the journalists, we expect understanding for the intentions and efforts of the authorities, assistance in bringing to light genuine evil, and at the same time active support for every good cause serving socialist Poland. We know the process of widening socialist democracy creates a number of institutional-legal problems.

These include, among others, things, the draft bill on censorship. Its social importance and state responsibility call for great precision, which we intend to reach jointly in the course of future work.

The government will treat with the highest degree of earnestness problems dealing with science, education and culture. At the moment we cannot do much in material matters. On the other hand, we can and want to widen the front of cooperation, to streamline its forms, to contribute to these great national spheres yielding to socialist construction, to the patriotic, socialist unbringing of young people and to the good name of Poland in the world—the greatest possible advantage.

By its very nature socialism is open to youth. This has been experienced by successive young generations of People's Poland. However, during the past few years serious deformations have taken place. The young generation expects better conditions for family life, a tolerable housing situation, smooth channels for vocational advancement which would give the satisfaction of participating in political life, in decisionmaking on national issues.

Young people are particularly sensitive to harmony between ideals and reality, voiced principles and practice. It is these factors that have failed, disturbing the proper course of the ideological and upbringing processes.

We are not in a position to solve all problems quickly; we must make consistent efforts, however, to find a common language with the young generation and to give it a chance to reconstruct a road for its initiatives, for its patriotic strivings and ambitions. On the other hand, we have the right to expect that Polish youth will forge its future, its life's path, with a sense of responsibility for the country, taking the situation into account, shaping its awareness according to socialist ideals.

May it please the house: The government will pay a great deal of attention to the activity of the administration. It fulfills a difficult and responsible state task. A democratic style of work, great competence and organizational efficiency, a link with society and personal modesty--these are the basis and essential traits of its employees. On this basis our cadre policy will be thoroughly and systematically carried out. Its tool will be, among other things, official labor regulations for civil servants, which are currently being worked out.

There are still pressures on management cadres. We will not protect people who have not given a good account of themselves, professionally and morally. We will draw all the essential conclusions but at the same time, we will oppose the psychosis of accusations. We will not concur in defamation. We must protect the good name and standing of the cadre who honestly and with self-sacrifice, with principledness and in observance of the law carries out his duties, fulfills his responsibilities as an employee and observes the principles of labor discipline. The authority of the administration adds to the importance of the state. We will strengthen it, constantly raising the requirements, systematically carrying out checks and accounting in a principled manner for the activities of subordinate bodies.

We intend to streamline the organization and efficiency of the government's work. The work of the Council of Ministers must be efficient, carried out in a spirit of meeting lofty requirements, collective and at the same time based on individual responsibility. Great importance will be attached to the streamlining of the government's work in running the economy. With this aim, I think it essential to create within the Council of Ministers an economic committee, with Comrade Mieczyslaw Jagielski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as its chairman. The committee's task will be to coordinate the primary undertakings aimed at reconstructing, stabilizing and strengthening Poland's economic equilibrium and implementing the national socio-economic plans. The committee's detailed brief, obligations and definitive name will be defined at a later stage.

We will demand ministerial heads to think in terms of a socialist state and oppose particularism; to have the ability to look ahead and the habit of doing so; to make efficient but not premature decisions, fully understood by those who are to carry them out.

The government will demand an increase in the efficiency of the activity of all rungs of the state and economic administration. The work of the administration should be based on close links with the front line of work and management and with society. This counteracts fossilization, promotes better understanding and gives a common language for the joint implementation of the process of renewal.

The government is broadly interested in strengthening the system of consultation and in utilizing the initiatives of society and its patriotic concern for the country's vital problems.

We count on the active participation of men of science, technology and culture in an advisory capacity, in working out expert's reports and proposals. Better conditions and mechanisms will be provided for that purpose. These generally outlined directions of action will be implemented by the Council of Ministers in close cooperation with the esteemed Sejm, as the supreme organ of state power.

The government will submit its entire work for evaluation by the esteemed chamber. It will heed opinions and suggestions from the citizens-deputies. It will implement with all vigor the acts and decisions of the Sejm. The independence of the government within the framework of its constitutional powers, implementationof the party line and that of the ZSL and the SD which cooperate with it in the National Unity Front and all the patriotic forces of the community, the democratically expressed collective will--these are the signposts which will guide the work of the government.

May it please the house: The position won by People's Poland in the international arena is seriously threatened today. We are being watched with growing anxiety by friends and also by other partners in cooperation. We are aware of the importance of our country for peaceful order in Europe and the world. The Polish problems have found themselves in the orbit of active, hostile interest. External incitement of antisocialist actions and tendencies is evident. Hopes are being entertained for weakening our allied credibility, for creating a rift between Poland and its neighbors and to turn our country into a Trojan horse inside the socialist community. The revanchist forces are already placing their stake on our debts and weakness, on--as they put it--the repurchase of Szczecin and Gdansk, Wroclaw and Jelenia Gora, cities for whose liberation excactly 36 years ago, Soviet and Polish soldiers shed their blood profusely.

Such calculations are futile. The place of People's Poland is and will remain among the forces of socialism. The priorities of our foreign policy are immutable. They result from the Polish raison d'etat, from the bitter experiences which history did not spare us, from our systems' place in the community. These are the guarantee of the most vital interests of the Polish nation.

The government will stand guard over them. It will undertake systematic measures designed to further develop relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Their new internationalist expression is the understanding of our difficulties and substantial economic aid, in particular Soviet aid.

The government intends also to continue the policy of broad, advantageous cooperation with all countries of the world, in the name of the supreme good in the shape of peace and international security. It intends to align itself traditionally and consistently with nations fighting for freedom and independence.

We will continue to work actively to maintain detente in East-West relations. We will actively participate in political dialogue. We are counting on the Madrid meeting. We are sincerely interested in the progress of the disarmament negotiations in Vienna. And finally, we reiterate our own initiatives, in particular the convening in Warsaw of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We consider these tasks to be tremendously important, especially now when an activation of forces spurring on the arms race is casting a shadow on the climate of international relations.

Poland will remain a credible member of the political and defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact. It will not give up the sense of security given to it by socialism. The young generation does not remember the period of loss and subsequent recovery of independence. They did not experience personally the liberation of our country, how the battle for its present frontiers was fought and who has always been our unfailing ally in this respect. This, however, does not change the fact that all Poles are responsible for the destiny of Poland, for its existence as a sovereign and independent state, within its frontiers on the Bug, the Odra and Nysa Luzycka. They are responsible above all by their work, which must be no less intensive than that of other hardworking peoples of Europe.

Military service is an example of this difficult work and the expression of this responsibility. Each consecutive enrolment of recruits in national service, or in reserve officers schools, is composed of people from various walks of life, from various trade unions, organizations and associations. Each recipient however adapts rapidly and becomes integrated with the tough military collective of defenders of the people's fatherland.

During the dozen or so years of my work as minister of national defense several million soldiers have served in the Armed Forces. We have served together and I think that an overwhelming majority of them have good memories of those years and that everybody is glad to have made a contribution to the defense of the country. I wish to consider this also as a link of trust uniting us, trust on which I am counting and which I need very much indeed at present.

Yesterday, in connection with the decision of the Sejm to appoint me as chairman of the Council of Ministers I addressed a special order to our soldiers. Today, I would like to repeat the words contained in it that "the trust showed to me reflects the achievements of the cadre of professional military personnel and of all soldiers and contains a particle of the efforts made by every one of them. It confirms the public prestige and the good name of the Armed Forces."

Accepting the office entrusted to me, I would like to assure the Sejm that I continue to consider myself above all a soldier, and that I may be recalled at any moment, particularly if the government led by me does not fulfill expectations. I will also resign when the house finds that the aims assigned to the present government have been achieved. [applause]

May it please the house: In order to ensure the implementation of the difficult and responsible tasks of the Council of Ministers, I suggest the following changes in its composition:

First, that Citizens Aleksander Kopec and Stanislaw Kowalczyk be recalled at their own request from the posts of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. They will be used for other state work. I thank them for their work in the government.

Second, that Citizen Andrzej Jedynak be recalled from the post of minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry; that Citizen Leon Klonica be recalled from the post of minister of agriculture, at his own request; that Citizen Krzysztof Kruszewski be recalled from the post of minister of education and upbringing, at his own request; that Citizen Henryk Pruchniewicz be recalled from the post of minister of chemical industry. I intend to entrust the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers to Citizen Pruchniewicz. At the commission he will deal, among other things, with the problems of the chemical industry. Citizen Tadeusz Skwirzynski is to be recalled from the post of minister of forestry and timber industry, at his own request.

I thank Citizens Andrzej Jedynak, Leon Klonica, Krzysztof Kruszewski, Henryk Pruchniewicz and Tadeusz Skwirzynski for their work at their ministerial posts.

Third, I suggest that Citizen Andrzej Jedynak and Citizen Mieczyslaw Rakowski be appointed to the posts of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Citizen Andrzej Jedynak was born in 1932 in Rzeszow in the family of a member of the intelligentsia. He gained his diploma of engineer in the Rzeszow Polytechnic. He commenced his professional work in 1952 in the Rzeszow communications equipment plant. In 1959 he was appointed to the post of technical director in the voivodship association of local industry. From 1961 he was director of the Sanok bus factory; from 1963 he was technical director in the association of motor industry, Polmot. From 1970 to 1974 he was in charge of the association of air and engine industry at the PZL aircraft plant and subsequently, till 1976, he was in charge of the Polmot association. From 1976 to 1978 he was under secretary of state at the Ministry of Engineering Industry. From 1978 to 1980 he was Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Austria. On 3 April 1980 he was appointed to the post of minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry. He is a PZPR member.

Citizen Mieczyslaw Rakowski was born in 1926 in Kowalewsk, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, to a peasant's family. He completed higher studies and gained the title of doctor of historical sciences. Between the years 1945 and 1948 he was an officer in the Polish Army. Subsequently, having graduated from the journalists school in Warsaw, he worked in the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee. From 1955 to 1957 he was in charge of the press sector of the Central Committee. Since 1957 he has been working in the editorial board of POLITYKA. Initially he was deputy editor in chief and then editor in chief of this weekly. From 1958 and 1961 he was the chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists. He published several works devoted to international affairs. He is active in the area of interparliamentary union. He is a PZPR Central Committee member and Sejm deputy.

Fourth, I suggest that Citizen (Boleslaw Faron) be appointed to the post of minister of education and upbringing; that Citizen Kazimierz Klek be appointed to the post of minister of chemical industry; that Citizen Waldemar Kozlowski be appointed to the post of minister of forestry and timber industry; that Citizen Tadeusz Szelachowski be appointed to the post of minister of health and social welfare; that Citizen Jerzy Wojtecki be appointed to the post of minister of agriculture; and that Citizen Stanislaw Wylupek be appointed to the post of minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry.

Citizen (Boleslaw Faron) was born in 1937 to a peasant family in Czarny Potok, Nowy Sacz Voivodship. He graduated from the higher pedagogical school in Krakow. Between 1958 and 1961 he was a teacher in a vocational school in Nowa Huta. Between 1959 and 1964 he was a teacher in Krakow at the second lyceum named after King Jan Sobieski. At the same time he worked at the higher pedagogical school as an assistant lecturer and then as a senior tutor. Since 1969 he has been assistant professor. From 1961 to 1975 he occupied the post of deputy rector and from 1975 until now, the post of rector at that school. In 1978 he gained the scientific title of associate professor. (Boleslaw Faron) is the author of numerous scientific and popular scientific work and editor in chief of RUCH LITERACKI. He is a PZPR member.

Citizen Kazimierz Klek was born in 1940 in Glewo, Krakow Voivodship, to the family of a member of the intelligentsia. He graduated from the Silesian Polytechnic and gained the title of engineer chemist. He commenced his professional work in 1962 at the Mazowieckie refinery and petrochemical plant in Plock, where he later occupied the post of chief construction engineer. From 1971 to 1975 he was director of the oil refinery in Czechowice-Dziedzice. Subsequently, till 1976, he was chief director in Gliwice of Metalchem--the association of the chemical equipment manufacturing industry. From 1976 he worked at the Mazowieckie petrochemical plant in Plock where he occupied the post of chief director. In May 1980 he was appointed to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry. He is a PZPR member and Sejm deputy.

Citizen Waldemar Kozlowski was born in 1927 in the village of Goscinin, Lublin Voivodship, to a peasant family. During the period of occupation he belonged to the peasant battalions in the region of Ostrow Lubelski. He graduated from the main agricultural higher educational establishment in Warsaw and gained the title of engineer of forestry.

He began his professional work in 1950 in the Paged [Polish Lumber Agency] foreign trade office. Subsequently he worked for a railroad plant in Warsaw and then in the central office in charge of railroad plants. Since 1955 he has been working at the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry--since 1969 at the post of deputy director and currently as director of a department. He is a member of the ZSL. Between 1963 and 1967 he was secretary of a ZSL district committee in Warsaw. Between 1967 and 1969 he was a member of the organizational commission of the ZSL voivodship committee. He is now a member of the Commission of Forestry and Environmental Protection, attached to the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee.

Citizen Tadeusz Szelachowski was born in 1932 in the village of Sielachowskie in Bialystok Voivodship, to a peasant family. He graduated from the medical academy in Bialystok. He began his professional work in 1956 in the Presidium of the district [powiat] people's council in Bialystok, as head of the Department of Health and Social Welfare. Between 1963 and 1969 he was deputy head of the Department of Health and Social Welfare at the voivodship People's Council Presidium in Bialystok. Between the years 1970 and 1973 he was the head of the department. In 1973 he was appointed to the post of director of the Health and Social Welfare Department. Subsequently he occupied the post of voivodship medical officer in Bialystok. Since 1977 he has been under secretary of state at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Since November 1980 he has been head of the ministry. He is a member of the ZSL.

Citizen Jerzy Wojtecki was born in Wagrowiec to a worker's family. He graduated from the higher agricultural school in Wroclaw where he gained the title of agricultural engineer. During the years 1954-1965 and 1968-1972 he worked for the voivodship People's Council Presidium in Poznan. Recently he occupied the post of head of the Agriculture and Forestry Department. Between 1965 and 1968 he occupied the post of head of the Poznan office of the artificial fertilizer plant Agrochem. Between 1972 and 1974 he occupied the post of agricultural secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee. Since 1974 he occupied the post of head of the Agriculture and Food Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Between 1975 and 1978 he was a candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee. In 1980 he became a member of the Central Committee. Since 5 September 1980 he has been secretary of the Central Committee. He is a deputy to the Sejm.

I wish to inform citizen deputies that it is my intention to coopt Citizen Jerzy Wojtecki to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers if the house accepts his candidacy to the post of minister of agriculture.

Citizen Stanislaw Wylupek was born in 1923 in Leka near Dabrowa Gornicza in a worker's family. He graduated from the Warsaw Polytechnic, gaining the title of engineer electrician. During the occupation he was employed at the Bankowa steelplant in Dabrowa Gornicza as a worker. Between 1949 and 1950 he worked at the PZPR Committee in Katowice. Subsequently, till 1959, he worked at the PZPR Central Committee at the Heavy Industry, Transport and Building Department.

Between 1959 and 1964 he was chief director of the precision General Kapol Swierczewski precision instruments factory in Warsaw. Later on, till 1967, he was the chief director of the Association of Machine Tool and Instruments Manufacturing Industry. In 1967 he was appointed to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Engineering Industry. Since 1973 he has been under secretary of state at the Ministry of Communications. He is a menber of the PZPR.

May it please the house. The changes which have been suggested affecting the Council of Ministers are being implemented within the framework of the existing structure. In the light of the work on economic reform, we are considering the need to carry out certain systemic and organizational changes in the future. At tht time the government will outline appropriate proposals in a more comprehensive manner.

The need to draw on people with no party affiliations and on representatives of the young generation, repeatedly suggested by citizen deputies, will be appropriately reflected in the broadly understood structure of the administrative and economic authorities.

EPISCOPATE STATEMENT URGES FARMERS' FEDERATION

LD120154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The press bureau of the Polish Episcopate has published a communique issued by the Supreme Council of the Episcopate. Among the signatures on this document are those of Cardinals Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, and Franciszek Macharski. The communique states: [Vatican City in Polish to Poland at 1515 GMT on 11 February carries the communique issued by the Polish Episcopate Supreme Committee after its 11 February session, which omits the first paragraph.]

As representatives of the church and citizens we consider it our duty to speak on matters pertaining to a Catholic nation, the church and state. The Polish nation, which formed its own free state, today faces a new test in its history.

With the whole world watching it has to pass a test of maturity in resolving problems confronting the whole country. It has to demonstrate that Poles know how to solve their problems--even the painful ones--alone, in a manner conforming to the principles of moral order. [Here the Vatican version reads: "...of moral order based on the Gospel of Christ as befits a nation that has been Christian for over 1,000 years.

["The repair of the republic should reach right to the roots of evil. By pulling out the roots of evil we cannot lead to new errors and injustices. All actions contrary to moral principles and just laws will lead to new injustices and deformations in various spheres of life in our country. Efforts made towards renewal will be in vain."]

Those who have assumed responsibility for the destiny of our homeland are duty-bound to act in conformity with moral precepts, legal order and social contracts. In the first place these are politicians in power and those who are entrusted with caring for the common good. This is also the obligation of all citizens.

The use of force, pressure, threats and irritating propaganda does not lead to internal peace. On the contrary, it gives birth to new tensions and various forms of protest. That is why they should avoid decisions and measures adopted on the spur of the moment, not properly thought out--in particular if they pertain to religious life, as well as social, economic, trade union and political life as well as rights of individual citizens.

The church is deeply concerned with the creation of conditions of internal peace in Poland. [Here the Vatican version adds: "...**internal peace in** Poland, since without peace it is difficult to build a better future. However, the desire for peace does not make us shut our eyes to the existing tensions, the roots of these tensions and injustices."] These tensions can be resolved along the path of honest and permanent dialogue between the authorities and the citizens, organized in social and vocational groups.

The council quotes the words of John Paul II about the role of truth in the peaceful coexistence of all peoples. The Supreme Council of the Episcopate says that social agreements resulting from last year's dialogue should be implemented with precision by those who signed them. The communique then discusses the issue of feeding the nation as the fundamental problem for today.

[The Vatican version expands on the previous paragraph as follows:"...social and vocational groups.

["Nothing can be attained here by diktat and persistent propaganda, which sometimes discredits the other side. The dialogue must aim at the truth. The truth is not afraid of honest agreements since, as written by the Holy Father John Paul II in his message for the day of peace in 1980, it carries with it the lights which allow commitment without sacrificing one's convictions or fundamental values.

["The truth brings people's minds closer together; it shows what links them, sides which up to now have opposed each other. [as heard] This makes it imperative to consign the mistrust of yesterday to oblivion and prepares the ground for new progress in justice, brotherhood and peaceful coexistence of all people.

["Social agreements, resulting from last year's dialogue, should be implemented with precision by those who signed them. All other problems which must urgently be solved, can and should be solved precisely along this path. Provision of food supplies to the nation constitutes the basic problem today."]

The defective agrarian policy, pursued over many decades, has led to the danger of hunger arising in our country. The church has, for a long time now, warned of this danger. The process of righting the damage done to the Polish countryside will be a lengthy one. [The Vatican version adds at this point:"...be a lengthy one. It requires efforts on the part of both farmers and authorities and also urban inhabitants."]

In the first place, the farmers must be sure that they own the land they till. This must be guaranteed to them. Their right to an unencumbered professional affiliation must be recognized. [The Vatican version. adds: "....must be recognized. The right of farmers to be free to set up their own federations, according to their will and needs and irrespective of the existing federations, is a natural right."]

The existence of such professional farmers federation is, according to the teaching of the Pope John XXIII, set out in the encyclical "Matter et Magistra." It is outright essential, since they make it easier for the farmer to make use of scientific and technological progress and fight for the right prices for agricultural produce. Once these rights have been guaranteed, it will be possible to expect from the farmers that they will love their land more, so that it may yield a better harvest and feed the whole nation. [The Vatican version adds:"...feed the whole nation. Agricultural labor, according to Pope John XXIII's encyclical, is a very dignified labor since, as it were, takes place in the largest temple of the world, bringing one closer to God, the Creator and Protector."]

Fidelity to the principles of the moral order is an imperative of the conscience. All Catholics engaged in public, social and political activities must adapt their activities. [The Vatican version adds:"...must adapt their activities according to the 'Matter et Magistra' encyclical, to the church's principles and instructions regarding social matters. At the same time, they should sincerely trust in its wisdom and obey its instructions as if compliant sons.

["[Signed] Members of the Supreme Council of the Polish Episcopate."]

TENSION, STRIKE ALERT CONTINUE IN WROCLAW, RZESZOW

LD112320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A state of tension is continuing in some regions of Poland. In Wroclaw and throughout the Wroclaw Voivodship a strike alert is continuing, proclaimed for the speeding up of the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. The strike in the Municipal Transportation Enterprise in Wroclaw continues.

A state of strike alert was also maintained in the majority of plants in the Rzeszow region, although no production stoppages were noted. In Rzeszow itself, despite the decision of the Supreme Court, stating the impossibility of recognizing a private farmers' trade union, the farmers' and NSZZ Solidarity representatives' sit-in strike is continuing in the building of the former voivoidship trades' union council.

The regional board of the NSZZ of the southern Poland region has published an appeal to all members of NSZZ Solidarity, of the branch trade unions and of the government of the Polish People's Republic to use restraint in the negotiations being conducted.

More on Strike Situation

LD120752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The strike alert in the Wroclaw Voivodship and in Wroclaw continues. Local papers in the city did not come out today. Municipal transportation is now operating.

In Rzeszow the sit-in strike of farmers and representatives of NSZZ solidarity continues.

The Interuniversity Consultative Committee in Lodz has issued an appeal to other universities not to embark on a solidarity campaign until midnight on 14 February.

FURTHER ON LODZ STUDENTS-GOVERNMENT TALKS

LD112324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] In Lodz there were no talks between the striking students and the government commission. Nonetheless, on Wednesday evening, the Interuniversity Consultative Commission, which is conducting the talks with government representatives, appealed to those universities which have not undertaken solidarity action to refrain from undertaking it until midnight of the 14th of this month. Previously, in support of the demands proclaimed in Lodz, a strike alert was announced at higher education establishments in Wroclaw, at the Silesian Polytechnic and at the brach of the Lodz Polytechnic in Bielsko-Biala. Solidarity strikes of students are continuing at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan and at the Warsaw Medical Academy.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI URGES UNITED PEASANTS

LD121001 Gdansk Dziennik Baltycki in Polish 30-31 Jan-1 Feb 81 p 2

[Wojciech Kiedrowski article published in the paper's "Self-Government" ("Samorzadnosc") column: "Voice in Support of Family Farms"]

[Text] Our agriculture is sick. It would seem that the reasons for this are generally known but the official diagnosis of this sickness remains vitiated by an original sin. Common sense, economics and management have been distorted by the prism of an unsound ideology and it has apparently been continually overlooked but one that is able to feed a 35-million-strong nation [narod]. The problem is still not being considered unequivocally in either theory or practice. For it should be stated openly that strong family farms are the soundest both socially and economically. By their very nature such farms do not lend themselves to "exploitation of man by man." The only problem is elimination of exploitation by all kinds of institutions and a strongly bureaucratized superstructure. In periods when an especially mistaken agricultural policy prevails such exploitation leads to destruction of farms, general lack of food and an exodus of farmers and their successors from the countryside.

In our region--Pomerania--peasants have behind them an especially long tradition of personal freedom. This is why they are hard, proud and stubborn. What of it?

Farmers who resisted attempts at expropriation on the part of the occupiers [reference to Prussia at the time of Poland's partition] and who did not yield to intensive collectivization in the fifties now leave their land without qualms. They exchange their patrimony for a pension, sell it dirt cheap to people who want to build dachas on it or cede them to illusory cooperatives.

Despite the August events, people in rural areas are still afraid of the future. Peasants find it increasingly difficult to defend themselves single-handed when they have to fight against acts adopted in the name of the law in all its majesty. Furthermore, agricultural policy has often been implemented in a specious manner. For instance, in recent years, some farmers have been able to enrich themselves to a considerable extent at the expense of some other farmers and the entire rural community whose stratification has reached new heights.

Peasants must unite and take their affairs into their own hands. The Polish peasant asserts that a trade union is indispensable to him.

In recent months, Peasant Solidarity [Solidarnosc Chlopska] has been in the process of being organized in some regions and Rural Solidarity [Solidarnosc Wiejska] in others. In Gdansk, Kashubian, Kociewie and Zulawy regions they have started to be organized at the grassroots level. Recently--on 24 January--representatives of commune [GMINA] founder clubs held a convention. In the Gdansk Polytechnic assembly hall, after a draft statute submitted by Dr Wojciech Gruszecki was adopted, it was decided to create a Gdansk Region Individual Farmers NSZZ Solidarity. Peasants from many regions of Poland participated in the convention. A number of speeches and special good wishes from the Gdansk shipyard Solidarity and the Kashubian-Pomeranian association were warmly received. Lech Walesa was enthusiastically greeted even though farmers rebuked him for a lack of firm help from the powerful worker Solidarity.

KATOWICE SOLIDARITY LEADER VIEWS SATURDAYS, ISSUES

LD111505 Rome AVANTI in Italian 30 Jan 81 p 8

[Alberto Ninotti undated interview in Rome with Solidarity chairman for Katowice Andrzej (Rozptochowski): "Free Saturdays Not the Only Problem in Poland"]

[Text] Poland is more than ever front-page news. The Solidarity chairman for Katowice, capital of Silesia, a most important area of foundries and mines, arrived in Italy a few days ago at the invitation of the Italian union of labor. Andrzej (Rozptochowski) belongs to the youngest generation of Solidarity leaders, the ones in their thirties. He is a member of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission.

[Question] What is Solidarity's situation in Katowice? For over a month there has been talk of internal disputes within the trade union.

[Answer] The splits between a radical Solidarity and a moderate wing have been artificially created by the authorities. In fact the principles of action and organization are still the same, but the mass media are talking about conflicts with the aim of smashing our organizational unity.

Obviously in a major organization with many adherents there are differing opinions on the various problems facing the trade union and in any case there must be a continuous exchange of views in order to resolve them. Unless the debate is conducted the problems are not resolved. But I venture to say that despite the radical label struck on it, the Katowice leadership does not diverge from Solidarity's principles. We consistently defend our own stands, which are totally independent from the local administration but also from the party, and this causes dissatisfaction in the authorities. I have very specific evidence of this--for instance the distribution in the factories of leaflets of dubious origin slandering Solidarity.

[Question] Agreed. But there are some internal problems within Solidarity and not only in Katowice. For instance, the issue of the trade union's internal elections.

[Answer] Elections are held at factory level in the most democratic way possible. Candidates are put forward in good time, well before the voting, and the election method is decided on in accordance with the size of the factory. The problem is not the number of candidates. A successful candidate must secure half the votes plus one.

I believe, however, that we are making a mistake with the elections, because the organization should concern itself first with completing the initial phase, whereas under present conditions we are subjected to a continuous attempt to spark off fights against us. No other responsible organization would allow itself the luxury of holding elections under such conditions. But this is how things stand now. In my opinion we must first strengthen ourselves, taking a good look at the people joining Solidarity. Many people are joining because the party has told them to.

[Question] Is there not also a danger of the workers in small factories being overshadowed by the big factories at the regional Solidarity level?

[Answer] Yes. This danger does exist because the possibility of the grassroots' will prevailing is admitted at the outset and therefore everything comes to depend on individuals and on what policies they are pursuing, even though the principles are the same for everyone.

[Question] Let us talk now about the problem of the moment, namely free Saturdays, which is linked with a reduction in the workweek. I believe that in Silesia the problem is not the same since there there are the interests of the mine workers, who do a particularly hard job.

[Answer] The agreements signed in Gdansk between Solidarity and the government contained precise points establishing among other things that Saturdays would be free. The authorities meticulously signed all the agreements, thus giving guarantees that they would be observed. Subsequently the matter was defined more thoroughly in the agreement signed at Jastrzebie, but now the authorities are saying that this point affects only the miners, although the document contains not a single word to this effect. On two occasions Premier Pinkowski has said that the government regards all the agreements as equally important, adding that they will be observed throughout Poland and implemented. Instead, we must note that the government's actions differ from its assertions. It is trying to make the free Saturdays agreement apply only to the mine workers and says that its general adoption would cause serious consequences to Poland's already stricken economy. This way of acting is unacceptable to Solidarity because we believe that such a stand is inconsistent with the spirit of the Gdansk agreements.

Moreover, everything the government says is empty, meaningless words because it has not yet succeeded in documenting the country's real situation. The government has changed its mind on free Saturdays and has tried to impose a different solution without consulting anyone. The only proposal that it has made was to grant free Saturdays while extending the normal workday by 30 minutes. This proposal was rejected because it clearly conflicted with the 8-hour workday, which is a gain dating back 60 years in Poland.

Following the criticisms directed at it, the government withdrew the proposal and then, again without consulting anyone, left the situation unresolved. Solidarity is willing to discuss everything but we want a sincere and honest dialogue in which each partner observes the rules of the game in a responsible manner.

As far as Silesia is concerned, in the iron and steel industry, which plays a very important role, 75 percent of the foundries envisage four daily shifts throughout the week, non-stop. For these workers the issue must be settled by increasing the number of holidays by the corresponding number of free Saturdays missed and by granting increased pay for work on Saturdays.

The work rates of the foundry workers remind me of what happened with this year's first free Saturdays. The first Saturday was 3 January and there was no problem because it was authorized. For Saturday 10 January the government issued some rather vague working instructions and many people stayed at home, but the mass media maintained that 75 percent of workers went to work. This is a partial lie because in Silesia the people who went to work included not only the waverers but also the foundry workers on duty that day, as agreed by the trade union.

With regard to free Saturdays and the damage that it would do to the Polish economy, I would like to cite economist Stefan Kurowski, who has analyzed the situation in Poland and established that the economic plan has not been changed at all, while the impression of a new economy has been achieved by means of a straightforward reproduction of the old plan on the basis of a number of currency maneuvers which imparted a new appearance to an old plan. It is true that in the recycled economic plan there is an attempt to grant more autonomy to the enterprises, but this conflicts with the guidelines of the plan itself, which in fact rules out any kind of autonomy.

[Question] Was this reshuffling of the economic plan a unilateral decision by the government?

[Answer] Yes, the government refused any kind of consultation and the authors of the reform belonged to the very group previously challenged for including the largest number of former advisers to the old misgovernment [malgoverno]. Furthermore, there was an attempt to impose a fait accompli.

I would like what I am saying to be reported because hitherto the West does not seem to have grasped the real nature of the free Saturdays issue. Behind the stubborn refusal to grant them there hides a political plan, not an economic concern, and this is why Solidarity is fighting determinedly. In this connection I would like to tell you about a paradoxical fact unknown in the West. In our country 40 percent of factory employees are unproductive and there are absurdities such as the existence of 5 managers, 20 department chiefs [capiservizio] and so forth. This will convey something of the absurdity of refusing free Saturdays, since the real problem is how to better utilize resources, starting with human resources.

[Question] This is a phenomenon that exists in our country too and which causes serious economic distortions. In your country, however, what is happening is a consequence of the priority given to employment as against other objectives. But to return to the Polish Government's preoccupations, how are employment requirements reconciled with the productivity requirements, which it considers so important?

[Answer] Solidarity is not responsible for planning job creation and production. Solidarity is concerned solely with safeguarding the workers' interests and observing and assessing the situation regarding the implementation of the agreement signed with the government.

The economic situation in Poland is extremely complicated and unsatisfactory and there is an absence of coordination between production and distribution. Many factories are periodically idle because of shortages in energy, spares and raw materials. Professor Kurowski has shown that to reform our economic system proceeding from the base and creating new management apparatus, a short workweek must be introduced, because this portion of time is crucial to resolving the energy problem and to coordinating distribution and supply, introducing new coordination machinery and restoring order to our economy.

[Question] There is another cause of friction between the Polish workers movement and authorities. I am talking about the elimination of the old power groups accused of corruption or abuses of power. Deputy Premier Olszowski has reacted to pressure from the grassroots on this point and, speaking on television, has threatened reprisals. What point has been reached in this matter and what are the prospects?

[Answer] Solidarity is like a door through which it is necessary to pass to find a way out and to find the democratic solutions which consist of the opportunity of free association and therefore to reverse the balance of forces.

What Olszowski said on television has been repeated by many others and we often hear threats addressed to us, but we carry on in the knowledge that the process that we have begun is irreversible, since sooner or later every society aims to reach a democratic form of its own management with observance of human rights and the various international agreements, of which Poland too is a guarantor.

[Question] Will Poland's rights be respected?

[Answer] We must seek to achieve by consistently upholding our stands. There is no anarchy in our country. Rather, it is a matter of--proceeding from the conviction that we are in the right--aiming at a model of a just state while knowing on the other hand that our country is in a stricken condition. This means that it is necessary to give back to it its former stature, creating a society on the human scale and seeking in the first place to satisfy social needs, after which it will be possible to plan the use of surpluses in order to use them on the international market.

Society should not be a means in the hands of the government, should not be manipulated with fine slogans and must not be dazzled by seductive words such as equality, freedom and social justice, when these are only a means and not the nation's end.

[Question] Let us talk about Solidarity again. What influence do advisers have on the trade union and what are the relations between the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] and the Catholic intellectuals of the Catholic intellectuals' club?

[Answer] This is a very interesting question. We believe that anybody, regardless of his opinions, if he wishes to make his proposals concerning society, has the right to do so and should have the chance to being heard. Solidarity sets out the problems and submits them to the advisers, whose various groups formulate a proposed solution. Next the proposals are scrutinized by Solidarity and taken into consideration.

I would like to add that the KOR advisers are not the only ones or the most important. The KOR is present in Warsaw, Gdansk, Stettin and Wroclaw. But there is a group of people with a different makeup who put forward even more valid proposals. The West knows almost nothing about the other circles and concentrates its entire attention on only one aspect of the issue.

In particular, Solidarity in Katowice has no links with the KOR. There is a whole group of people close to us who have Poland's destiny very much at heart and who are aiming at a moral regeneration of soceity, which was compelled to live for years in a spiritual vacuum. This regeneration is very important and involves the Christian spirit of society. The majority of Polish society is Catholic and demonstrated this during the August strikes. The church has played a role over the last 30 years, has been a spiritual refuge and has acted as a shield against all the misfortunes which beset the nation.

For a worker--or at any rate for an average worker--feeling that he has the church very close to him something very real which is within reach. The clergy in our country have never immured themselves in an exclusively spiritual world but have always been close to the people's grassroots and in their activity have expressed a strong interest in Polish families' everyday problems. So this is how their role is defined.

[Question] But we have seen that differences between Catholics and non-Catholics have arisen recently.

[Answer] Differences arise in every family, even in a couple. A one-sided way of thinking is mistaken. We do not share the authorities' efforts to achieve a system of uniform ideas because that would lead to uniformity of actions and thus to the collectivization of responsibilities.

But to return to the issue raised by your question, the differences between the two groups in Poland are not very grave. Even if one person is a non-Catholic and a party member and another is close to the church, they both have a Catholic origin.

[Question] How was Walesa's visit to Italy viewed in Poland?

[Answer] Opinions were favorable and there is a conviction that the visit strengthened Solidarity's prestige not only at the international level but also inside Poland. We secured very strong moral support and had very important contacts at the international level. The most important aspect was the support given to us by the pope, who is a Polish pope who lived for a long time in Poland and knows our problems thoroughly.

[Question] Is the threat of a Soviet invasion of Poland less great now than a month ago?

[Answer] In my opinion the issue has not changed. It is still the same. The principles on which our system in Poland is based say that everything should be controlled by the party. The danger exists, always bearing in mind Poland's geopolitical position and the assessments which the Soviet Union may make.

We are all obliged to follow the course of history and we are aware of the irreversibility of the process which has been set in motion, just as we are aware of the possibility of a Soviet intervention.

OZDOWSKI ATTENDS LABOR COOPERATIVE UNIONS CONFERENCE

LD102126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski attended today's conference in Warsaw of chairmen of national and voivodship unions of labor cooperatives which was held to prepare the plan for 1981. A review of cooperatives' plans has inclined the central union of labor cooperatives to the view that the plans do not cover fully the potential capacities of individual unions and were prepared far too conservatively.

SD PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

LD111524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The SD Central Committee Presidium has discussed the current situation in the country and also matters pertaining to the Sejm session and preparations for the 12th SD Congress.

The Presidium underlined the fact that the SD supports all the forces which favor renewal and removal of obstacles barring the road to progress. The government and the trade unions committed to the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrezebie agreements should declare clearly their stance to the community.

We support the method of consultation as a permanent means designed to eliminate differences of attitude and a decisive speeding up of the pace at which agreements are implemented. In all cases where the current very difficult economic situation in the country does not provide an opportunity for a full implementation of the agreements, it is necessary to adopt the principle of open resumption of negotiation. The abuse of the ultimate strike weapon means marching along a path of economic and social suicide. The Presidium advocated yet again the definite speeding up of work on the bills relating to trade unions, workers' self-government and censorship of work on the economic reform.

The SD holds the view that, even as regards the most difficult problems perturbing our country, our nation must and should resolve them in its own capacity, through its representative organs and the administration.

JOURNALISTS' LEADER ON CENSORSHIP, MEDIA PROBLEMS

LD121131 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Michael Miniarski interview with Polish Journalists Union General Secretary Dariusz Fikus: "Printers Broke the Silence"]

[Text] Warsaw's normally heavy air has been easier to breathe this winter. For Poles thirsty for information there is finally something to read in the papers. Articles and reports which had been put to one side can now be published. It is true that censorship has not disappeared entirely, but the limits for such freedom have been extended. At the same time Polish journalists have awoken after a decade-long sleep.

One of the institutions which was subjected to the toughest attacks by the striking workers last fall was the Polish press. A central demand was that the newspapers should cease to be silent and instead report on what was really happening.

The newspapers' credibility was at an all-time low. Few people read them and not many people even believed the news items which were true. Many journalists began themselves, under the influence of the liberation of public opinion, to question and analyze their own role in the prevailing information system. A critical movement came into being and finally the governing body of the Polish Journalists Union deemed it necessary to call an extra congress.

The congress, which was held in November, was a stormy event. Something unique for Polish circumstances happened when the sitting board's political report was not accepted and a whole new leadership was elected. Dariusz Fikus, editorial secretary of the reputable weekly magazine POLITYKA, was appointed general secretary. This was a logical choice since POLITYKA has always been an oasis of decency. In the dark years of 1968 POLITYKA stood out almost alone and refused to be drawn into the antisemitic campaign.

The journalists congress discussed in detail the Polish crisis' political and economic causes. In a resolution the delegates asserted self-critically that one of the crucial factors in the crisis was precisely the way in which the mass media functioned.

"None of us," Dariusz Fikus said, "was entirely without blame for the "propaganda of success' which rested on the assumption that the more we stressed our successes, the better conditions in the country would become. At the same time as the situation was in fact worsening, we were patting ourselves on the back more and more in the mass media."

The Journalists Union's statutes were revised so that a new objective will now be to safeguard factual and balanced information to the public. This will be achieved by guaranteeing the press access to all the necessary information from authorities and companies--with the exception of state secrets--and the right to express different views.

"We will note every example of Western news media reporting on events in Poland more quickly than we now do. These cases will then be the subject of special commissions. The intention is that our mass media should give us as full, swift and competent coverage as possible. This is important, not least so that the country's leaders can be kept informed of what is happening. Paradoxically enough party and state leaders have in recent years not read Polish newspapers at all, since they already knew in advance what they were supposed to contain. They could content themselves with reading the PAP news bureau's special internal bulletins or other confidential material."

How could it happen that the press was allowed to become so compromised?

The problem is due to the view of information which has dominated Eastern Europe since World War II, Dariusz Fikus said.

At a time when Europe was divided into two hostile camps information became synonymous with propaganda. A socialist society was to be built despite the fact that the communists only comprised a minority of the population. The party felt itself continually threatened, either by Western reaction or by internal enemies, and this naturally affected the mass media's way of working.

"The party can of course publish its propaganda and attempt to influence public opinion, but this must not happen through censorship and interference in editorial work."

The question of censorship was one of the congress' hottest debate topics. In the agreement reached in August between the strike committees and the government it was decided that a new draft censorship bill should be presented to the Sejm before the end of 1980. But the question has been delayed and as yet no proposal has been put forward.

The journalists' congress declared that a censorship law must specify in detail what can and what cannot be subjected to censorship. The controlling authorities must justify every intervention in writing, and there must be the possibility of appealing against the censor's decision. In addition the new censorship body should be under the control of the popularly elected Sejm and not as now under the government.

"However, practice will be the decisive factor. Past practice meant that literally ev y-thing could be subjected to censorship. Intervention did not primarily cover state secrets but often arbitrarily selected topics, real trivialities sometimes."

"The policies behind censorship have varied. After the major crises, especially in 1958 and 1970, the climate was franker and you could write a little more, although soon everything returned to the old ways. But part of the picture is also the advent of organized opposition during the latter half of the seventies. Books and newspapers beyond the reach of censorship began to be published; and this was a completely new phenomenon in an Eastern bloc country."

Since August 1980 censorship has been applied more cautiously, and for a short period last fall there were no interventions at all. But recently Dariusz Fikus thinks that he can see a reactivation of the control aparatus.

"Those in power have recovered and are trying to recapture lost ground. But at the same time Solidarity is growing in strength and is becoming a sort of competitor with the authorities. In this situation, in which these two forces are on a collision course, our union should play a mediating role and contribute to increased understanding."

Particularly on two points where the new trade union is in confrontation with the state, censorship has been almost water-tight. These are the struggle for free Saturdays and the extent to which the farmers should be allowed to form their own rural solidarity. Recently, during a visit to Szczecin, Darius Fikus witnessed the way in which censorship can act:

"The local branch of Solidarity was holding a meeting, which adopted among other resolutions a declaration that called for the implementation of the 5-day week. Next day the city's party paper published a harshly censored report of the meeting. The demand for free Saturdays was omitted. When the afternoon paper was to be printed, the printers declared that they did not intend to print the paper unless the whole article on the union meeting was included. The censorship authorities bowed to this demand and the article was included in its entirety."

I asked Dariusz Fikus if another model is not possible, perhaps a system like that in Sweden where a publication which has been libelous or has damaged national security is prosecuted afterwards.

"No, not if I am to be totally honest. Censorship is necessary in this political system. But a new censorship law ought to set clear limits for censorship."

Today it is possible to pursue politics behind the scenes with the help of censorship. Instead the party should use the method of persuasion. It must learn to win a majority by reasoning. Perhaps it has some good arguments: As far as free Saturdays are concerned I think that the party is undoubtedly right. We cannot afford to radically shorten working hours when we are producing so little at present. But the matter has been handled fatally. The conflict is really quite unnecessary."

At the same time that the state apparatus has to get used to the new situation, the journalists must also learn to work under the new conditions. Dariusz Fikus is afraid that pressure on the mass media to lie low and not to touch sensitive issues will increase in the coming months. Nevertheless he is optimistic:

"With stronger editorial collectives, better editorial bosses and journalists who think more, we can defend ourselves better. The Journalists Union's role will then be to give the journalists moral support."

EMIL WOJTASZEK DISCUSSES WEST'S 'INTERFERENCE'

AU111330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Feb 81 pp 6, 7

[Article by Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary: "Against Poland and Against East-West Relations"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] We are solving our domestic problems under conditions of aggravated international confrontation, which greatly hinders efforts to solve the crisis situation. At the same time, we should realize that the prolonged domestic tension and conflicts are adding to the already complicated and tense international situation. Above all, they help weaken Poland's position in international relations, curbing its opportunities to play an active and constructive role. This situation tempts the forces hostile to Poland to try to reduce our country to a subordinate and pawn-like position in the world, as has often been the case in history.

That is why, when evaluating the present events in Poland, analyzing the sources of the crisis and searching for ways out of it, we should keep in mind imperialism's strategic aims vis-a-vis the socialist world and the complicated conditions in the world.

Poland has become an area of ideological struggles against external and domestic anti-socialist forces. As ever, the enemies of socialism want to undermine the foundations of the socialist system in Poland. However, we should bear in mind that this aim is generally concealed within false phraseology. The external and domestic enemies of socialism expect that, causing domestic tension and destabilization, they will succeed in exploiting the PZPR's process of socialist renewal, for goals that conflict with socialism.

The impact of Polish events on international relations is a result of our country's important political, strategic and economic position in postwar Europe. Poland is an important element of stabilized peace and world order in the system of European security based on the balance of power.

That is why efforts to undermine Poland's domestic stability disturb those governments and those sections of the international public that seek peace and detente.

All those, including the West, who know how dangerous to world peace a violation of the European balance of power can be, have good reasons to treat Poland's situation with the greatest seriousness.

An understanding of these facts has produced realistic responses to the Polish events, and many official appeals for modernization and prudence have been published. Unfortunately, side by side with sober views, there is in the West a host of statements aimed at creating an atmosphere of tension in our country and at causing world concern for Polish affairs.

We know very well why this is being done: The main purpose is to weaken the cohesion of the international communist movement, the socialist community and our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The sympathetic voices of our friends from the socialist countries expressing concern for the further development of Poland's situation are being hypocritically exploited to attack the entire socialist community. Efforts to weaken our country's ties with the community, and primarily with the Soviet Union, are some of the chief features of the West's ideological subversion. This is against our people's most vital interests, security and inviolable borders.

All this is taking place in a situation in which the socialist countries at multilateral meetings and in bilateral talks resolutely stress their trust in Poland and the PZPR, expressing the conviction that under the party's leadership our people will soon overcome their domestic difficulties and continue the process of socialist construction.

At the same time, the socialist states continue to greatly help Poland economically, believing that our country will muster enough strength and prudence to overcome the dangerously prolonged economic crisis on the basis of its own achievements.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE POLISH EVENTS HAS ALSO PRODUCED VARIED RESPONSES IN THE WEST. WE ATTENTIVELY NOTE THE STATEMENTS THAT OUR DIFFICULTIES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS WEAKENING THE EXTENT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO LACK OF STATEMENTS TRYING TO EXPLOIT OUR DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES IN THEIR CAMPAIGN OF DISCREDITING AND SLANDERING SOCIALISM. DURING THE IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS ON FISCAL ISSUES AND ON PURCHASES OF GOODS, INCLUDING THE NECESSARY FOOD ARTICLES, TO HELP STABILIZE OUR ECONOMY, VOICES HAVE BEEN HEARD THAT EVENTUAL CREDIT OR TRADE OFFERS SHOULD BE TIED TO POLITICAL CONDITIONS ADDRESSED TO POLAND. THE REVANCHIST CENTERS IN THE FRG HAVE EVEN PROPOSED THAT POLAND BE ECONOMICALLY BLACKMAILED IN ORDER TO GRAB THE TERRITORIES EAST OF THE ODRA AND NYSA.

Western public opinion has been receiving, especially recently, much information aimed at creating concern for the fate of Poland and the Polish people. On the other hand, societies in the socialist countries are a target of statements and commentaries that appeal for demands and actions aimed at weakening the socialist system and at distorting the socialist renewal in Poland.

Prospects of dismantling the socialist system in Poland are the main feature of this campaign, which conflicts with the basic norms of international relations. With the help of slander, falsehood and false information, efforts are being made to discredit the socialist system and to question its ability to sustain harmonious and successful development.

The attitude of some reactionary Western trade unions toward our trade unionism is a characteristic manifestation of interference in our country's internal affairs.

Tendentiously and one-sidedly interpreting the processes within our trade unions, and offering material and fiscal assistance, some Western trade unions are trying to support those forces in our country that--from positions hostile to socialism--are seeking to gain influence within trade unions and to encourage the reckless trends that are greatly in conflict with trade union statutes.

HOW ELSE CAN YOU EXPLAIN THE PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH TRADE UNIONISM SHOWN BY THE AMERICAN AFL-CIO, WHICH IN ITS IDEOLOGY HAS ALWAYS REJECTED THE WORKERS' STRUGGLE FOR THEIR CLASS POLITICAL INTERESTS, WHICH SUPPORTED INTERVENTION AGAINST THE FIRST-EVER STATE OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS, WHICH OPPOSED AMERICAN-SOVIET DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN 1933 AND WHICH HAS REJECTED THE CSCE FINAL ACT IN RECENT YEARS? FOR MANY YEARS THE AFL-CIO HAS MADE NO SECRET OF ITS ANTICOMMUNIST VIEWS, AND ITS INTEREST IN POLISH AFFAIRS IS IN NO WAY AN EXPRESSION OF WORKERS' SOLIDARITY.

Events in the past few months have clearly confirmed that the international arena and our country are a threat for the class struggle, and that there is a convergence on the goals of antisocialist forces abroad and in Poland.

These goals conflict not only with our people's interests and Polish socialist future, but also with the interests of detente and peace. The process of Poland's renewal, domestic stabilization, further development and rising living standards will be accomplished only within the socialist system and under conditions of peace and our people's secure existence. In whose interest is it that Poland be economically weak and internally at loggerheads? This is certainly not in the interest of European security and cooperation.

The aims of socialist Poland's policy are not only an expression of our people's interests, but are compatible with the interests of world peace and detente. This means that attempts to destabilize Poland internally pose a threat to Poland as well as to all aspects of East-West relations. Such activities--designed to increase international tension--are an extremely dangerous game, which may end in incalculable results. This game can undermine all the achievements of the detente process, and constitutes a violation of the CSCE Final Act decisions. A struggle between the forces of progress and the forces that want to stem this progress is continuing throughout the world. That is why we are most determined to oppose those who want to exploit our domestic problems for anticommunist subversion, for goals that conflict with the interests of peace and security, for increasing tension and for boosting armament. These tendencies threaten the vital interests not only of the Polish people, but of all mankind as well.

POLITYKA VIEWS REAGAN'S INAUGURATION QUALITIES

AU111530 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 Jan 81 p 12

[Stanislaw Glabinski Washington dispatch: "At the Inauguration"]

[Excerpts] All great and important events in the United States should be viewed on television and not in person. This was especially true of President Ronald Reagan's inauguration.

The inauguration was really a great show. It was compact, most carefully studied, colorful, perfectly organized like a movie production and kept within a rigorous schedule in order to dazzle and enchant and not to bore.

Reagan was certainly excellent in an actor's way. His presence in front of the cameras was sheer routine. He seems to pause momentarily in thought before speaking. It is obvious that he reflects and does not waste words. Then he smiles in a rather discreet way, waits a little and begins to speak.

His inauguration speech was, of course, prepared in advance and did not crucially matter. Besides, he did not say anything surprising. He said what everyone expected him to say and I think that this will be a motto of his Presidency. He will not be a president who takes one by surprise. Even now people more or less know what is to be expected from him.

I watched with interest Carter's worn out and gray face behind the President who was being sworn in. Carter has changed enormously. I remember very well Carter's face of 4 years ago when he was being sworn in. He was 53 then and looked young. Now he is 57 and looks much older than he should. His November defeat almost finished him.

Reagan is a rich man. He could have continued as a rich man of independent means, enjoying a quiet life in Calfornia and looking after his ranch not far from Los Angeles. Why did he choose the difficult, nerve-racking, dangerous and discouraging life of a President?

The answer will be supplied within the next 4 years, of course. Personally I think that Reagan wanted to play the most important role of his life and was given an excellent opportunity to do so. America was tired of a President who was regarded as weak. America was becoming increasingly conservative, and Reagan sensed it brilliantly. He was regarded as a pragmatic conservative and he reinforced that view by the elements promising that he would be a strong president. This is why he won the November elections.

Even during the election campaign, and more so between his victory and the inauguration, Reagan demonstrated that he is a brilliant tactician. He has promised and is promising nothing great.

Actually Reagan has a single general program concerning all spheres of life: as few changes as possible, as much order as possible, as little reorganization as possible, as much calm as possible, as little federal red tape as possible and as much citizens' private initiative as possible at every level. It is worth recalling that after his inauguration, Carter announced a sweeping new program for foreign policy. He spoke of human rights, of entirely new principles of disarmament negotiations and of entirely new relations with the USSR. Then everything began to disintegrate. Reagan has said nothing of the kind. He has as yet not announced any new doctrine and has proposed nothing. He speaks of a strong America, but does not say anything about how he wants to create his strength. He has no intention of torpedoing the SALT II ratification, nor has he put forward any new concepts. Actually he has promised to continue discussions with Moscow.

Reagan stood on the dais among his closest aides--member of the White House staff and administration. What a perfect and inspiring sight. And what a difference in comparison with Carter's staff.

Reagan has chosen for his administration pragmatists and experts--people who are generally moderate, self-possessed, averse to surprises, well-known and experienced. There was not even one face that was entirely new and unknown. Take Secretary of State Alexander Haig. One may wonder whether it was right to entrust foreign policy to a professional soldier, but one cannot deny that Haig is experienced in foreign policy. Compared with Vance or Muskie, he gives you the impression of a tiger lined up with two small cats.

Reagan has decided that not views, not the interests of various communities and not the ambitions of the individual groups, but the ability to do a particular job and loyalty to him should be the basic criterion for choosing his aides.

After the inauguration parade we watched on television the Reagans' entry into the White House. As ever Ronald walked in front and Nancy was just behind him--small, gracious, most elegantly dressed and always tactful and discreet.

It is now common knowledge that the White House will become a closed fortress. No one will be able to see the President in his dressing gown, in a training suit or in shorts. The era of jeans in the White House and its offices is over. The White House will revert to its role as the seat of supreme power--of a national sanctuary in which Reagan exercises his office discreetly and with dignity and in which lives Ronald, who never discards his role of President.

Since I am an accredited correspondent in the White House, I regard all these changes from the viewpoint of my own interests as well. I think that it will now be more difficult for newsmen to have access to the President and his aides.

I am at a loss to, and do not want to, predict the destiny of this administration. The only thing I am certain of is that even the best programs and the best organization will not protect it at any time whatever against the most astounding and least expected surprises. This is because neither America nor the world will be bent to any plans and programs, including the plans and programs devised by the White House residents.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU102001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES)--Gathered on February 10 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed, among other things, questions of the current international situation, of the activity carried on by Romania internationally. In this context, a report was read on the proceedings of the all-European meeting in Madrid and on the activity of the Romanian delegation to that meeting. The Executive Political Committee recommended that the constructive actions be intensified taken by the Romanian delegation together with other states for lending that meeting a positive course so that it concludes with best results in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, the development of collaboration on various planes among the participating states. Special attention must be given to the efforts made towards disarmament--a vital aspiration of all the peoples on our continent and in the whole world, a prerequisite for the implementation of the policy of detente and collaboration, for international economic and poltiical stability, for the independent development of all peoples on the road to progress and civilization. In this respect, the achievement of progress would be particularly important in preparing and holding a conference on confidence-building and military disengagement on the European Continent. The Executive Political Committee also traced the task that the Romanian delegation should militate actively for a beginning to be made in the elaboration of documents on political, economic and humanitarian questions meant to outline a consensus among the states participating in the meeting, everything possible being done for the conclusion with good results of that important event which, under the current international circumstances, has a particular role to play in preventing tension and continuing the course towards detente, collaboration and peace among the peoples in Europe and on the entire planet.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the visit of friendship Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid to Romania on February 1 and 2.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the productive results of the fresh Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue which is an organic part of a fertile tradition grounded on the frequent contacts between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

The Romanian-Yugoslav official talks, conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual confidence and understanding, highlighted the fact that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia developed successfully in all domains, in the spirit of the joint declaration and of the other documents and understandings jointly adopted in Belgrade in 1980, on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Positive appreciation was expressed of the activities carried on by the governments, economic bodies and organizations of the two countries which set practical measures of fulfilling and overfulfilling the volume of commercial exchanges over the 1981-1985 five-year interval, as well as of the subtantial volume of goods exchanges stipulated under the commercial protocol for 1981.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the importance of the two countries' wish to expand and intensify the political dialogue, the many-sided cooperation, to promote collaboration both bilaterally and internationally. The conviction was expressed that the newly set measures would give impact to the further development of the economic relations and exchanges between Romania and Yugoslvia, would lead to the sooner attainment of the objectives set.

The Executive Political Committee also emphasized the particular importance of the Romanian-Yugoslav exchange of opinions on questions of the current international political life. Romania's and Yugoslavia's wish was highlighted to strengthen cooperation on an external plane so as to further make their contribution to the general efforts towards surmounting international tension, restoring the world political climate, resuming and continuing the course of detente, solving all states of tension and conflict extant in various parts of the world by peaceful means, by negotiations exclusively, for a policy grounded on fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, for ensuring each people's sacred, inalienable right to master its own destinies.

Highlighted was the importance the two countries attach to the achievement of European security, and, in this context, to the appropriate unfolding of the Madrid meeting, for its conclusion with ever more fruitful results meant to stimulate the implementation of the pledges assumed in Helsinki, lead to concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. Appreciation was expressed of the two countries' will to further militate for turning the Balkans into a zone of multilateral cooperation, of understanding and good neighborliness.

The Executive Political Committee stressed, at the same time, the importance Romania and Yugoslavia attach to the cessation of the arms race and of the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles, of new weapons in general, in Europe and in the world, to the passage to practical, efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, to the reduction of military budgets, of the armed forces and armaments.

The importance was also highlighted given by the two countries to the active participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the non-aligned countries in the international life, in the promotion and strengthening of peace, progress, independence and equal cooperation, in the struggle for the liquidation of under development, for the building of a new international economic order.

Special appreciation was expressed for the determination of the two parties to further develop their cooperation with all communist, socialist and social democratic parties, with all the progressive forces, in their struggle for freedom, independence, democracy and progress, for the triumph of the cause of socialism, of peace and cooperation among peoples.

Unanimously approving the understandings and conclusions reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their translation into fact, for the more intense development of cooperation between the two neighbour and friendly countries, parties and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu also informed of the official visit of friendship Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid to Romania over February 5-7.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the productive results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad that materialized in the joint Romanian-Syrian declaration signed by the two party and state leaders.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that the recent top-level dialogue which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, mutual esteem understanding, went down as a new and remarkable contribution to the ascending evolution of the bilateral relations, conferring further lastingness, stability and dynamism on the close relations of collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Stress was laid on the importance of the understandings covenanted regarding the expansion, at a sustained rate, of the two countries' collaboration in industrial and agricultural production and in transport, the identification of new cooperation projects, as well as the intensification of the negotiations under way and the initiation of negotiations for the establishment of a programme of economic cooperation for 1981-1985 according to the five-year development plans now in force in Romania and Syria. Appreciation was also expressed of the determination to expand the links between the mass and public organizations in the fields of science, education, culture and in other sectors of activity.

Likewise, the significance was highlighted of the measures set for strengthening the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party by developing direct contacts and increasing exchanges of experience in economic and social construction in the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the exchange of opinions between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad on the evolution of the world political life, of the reassertion of Romania's and Syria's will to further act for the overcoming of tension, for the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and war, of all litigious issues.

As far as the Middle East situation was concerned, the Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the stress laid during the talks on the need for resolute action so that a global, just and durable solution to the conflict in the region be reached on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, from the Arab section of Jerusalem included, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's question--its right to self-determination and to an independent state of its own included--and of the guaranteed free and sovereign development of all the states in the area.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance Romania and Syria attach to the building of security in Europe, to the need for the Madrid meeting to conclude with good results, for it to give fresh impulse to the translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act with a view to passing to tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament and convening a conference on disarmament in Europe which would bear positively on the ensurance and consolidation of peace throughout the world. The two presidents declared in favour of firmer actions for the cessation of the arms race, for the halting of the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles, and generally of new weapons, in Europe and in the world, for the adoption of practical, efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Emphasis was placed on the great importance Romania and Syria attach to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order grounded on equality and equity which should favor the faster progress of all countries, of those lagging behind the first place, ensure the development and stability of world economy.

The Executive Political Committee pointed with satisfaction to the fact that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad reaserted the determination of Romania and Syria to work for preventing the international situation from aggravating, for resuming and continuing the course towards detente and broad collaboration among countries, for the active participation, on an equal footing, of all states in the settlement of the complex questions of the contemporary world, for the triumph of the cause of peace, progress and cooperation in the world.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the documents concluded and understandings reached during the visit and top-level talks and set measures for their translation into fact, for the more powerful development of the Romanian-Syrian friendly cooperation.

During the same meeting the Executive Political Committee analysed the way in which the provisions of the single national plan of economic and social development for January 1981 are being implemented. Assessed were the results scored in increasing industrial production, in raising labour productivity and the quality of products, in building important economic units stipulated under the state plan for this year.

Noting a series of shortcomings and deficiencies in various sectors, the Executive Political Committee requested that actions be undertaken for liquidating them, considering that the necessary production units and the appropriate material means and manpower existed for the fulfillment of the provisions of the 1981 plan in best conditions in all domains, for the turning out of additional outputs included.

ROMANIAN DOCUMENT READ AT NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

AU112033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AGERPRES)--A document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania was read during the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries. After presenting Romania's stand on the main questions confronting today's mankind, the document points to the relations of friendship and close cooperation socialist Romania has with the non-aligned countries, with the developing countries.

Through this document, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reaffirms Romania's determination to intensify the relations of friendship and solidarity, the political, economic and technical-scientific cooperation, as well as the cooperation in other domains of mutual interest. At the same time, Romania is ready to intensify her participation in the activity of the Non-Aligned Movement, in forms of ever closer cooperation, to continuously expand her cooperation with those countries in the world arena, expressing her firm conviction that that fully serves the interests of the Romanian people and of the respective countries, the cause of peace, detente independence, progress and cooperation worldwide.

Gheorghe Dolgu, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, chief delegate to the conference held in Delhi, conducted talks with the foreign ministers of Syria, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Kenya, Zaire, Indonesia and Malaysia, who are heading the respective countries' delegations. The Romanian chief delegate also met with the secretary-general of the organization of the Islamic Conference.

During the talks, approached were questions regarding the development of bilateral relations, as well as current international questions of mutual interest, inclusive of those now under debate at the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries.

BRIEFS

SFRY COOPERATIVES CHAIRMAN'S VISIT--Bucharest, 6 Feb (AGERPRES)--Cornelia Filipas, Romanian deputy prime minister, was called on by Stojan Milenkovic, chairman of the Union of Cooperatives of the SFR of Yugoslavia who visits Romania as head of a delegation, in response to an invitation of the Romanian General Union of the Consumer Cooperatives--UCECOM. Tackled were problems regarding the widening of collaboration and cooperation between the two organizations and the development of the exchange of goods. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 6 Feb 81 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO FRG

10 Feb Dinner

LD111442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (TANJUG)--FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arranged a formal dinner this evening in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the Schaumburg Palace.

Attending the dinner, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, were Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radovan Makic, the SFRY's ambassador in Bonn; and other Yugoslav figures.

On the West German side, the dinner was attended by Gerhart Baum, minister of the interior; Rainer Offergeld, minister of economic cooperation; Horst Grabert, the FRG's ambassador to Yugoslavia; several state secretaries; Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce; and other prominent persons.

Djuranovic Dinner Speech

LD111458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text of speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, at 10 February dinner in Bonn attended by FRG Chancellor Schmidt]

[Text] [No dateline received]--Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me first of all to thank you for the cordial reception and attention you have accorded us from the moment we arrived in the FRG and for the kind words you have directed at my country during our talks and now here at this dinner.

I am pleased to have been given the opportunity to pay an official visit to your lovely country, whose high achievements--particularly its economic and technical achievements--elicit general respect, and to resume the friendly dialogue and exchange of views on questions of mutual interest which have already become a valuable tradition between our two countries.

Thanks to the firm orientation on both sides toward a stable and comprehensive development of relations and cooperation, we have achieved truly great results which represent a solid basis for their further development. It is very important, from the point of view of long term planning and prospects of our relations, that this cooperation has not been restricted merely to state frameworks and that other factors of social, political, economic and cultural life as well as the citizens of the two countries are also participating in it, giving these relations a special breadth and quality.

Yugoslavs who are working temporarily in your country and citizens of the FRG who spend their holidays in Yugoslavia every year represent living bridges of the growing understanding and trust as well as very significant factors for the further development of bilateral relations. They confirm that the vision of new relations between our peoples is becoming the living practice of millions of citizens of the two countries.

Such results would not have been possible had we not placed our bilateral relations and cooperation on principles of equality, noninterference, mutual respect and trust as well as mutual benefit and were there not the constant readiness and concern of both sides to develop them on these tested foundations, regardless of the differences which exist in the sociopolitical systems and international positions of the two countries. I would like to stress that President Tito, too, worked very hard for this and that he personally did much to ensure that our relations and cooperation achieved their present enviable level.

Our present visit takes place at a time when bilateral relations and cooperation are in the ascendant in every sphere. This provides grounds for satisfaction but it also imposes on us the obligation to make fresh efforts aimed at continuing and strengthening this favorable trend.

Experience shows us that good and well-developed economic relations have always represented a firm basis for the development of stable and good political relations. Our two countries have achieved truly significant results in many spheres of economic cooperation. We are interested in continuing and further expanding this cooperation. We should extend joint endeavors to make use of the numerous possibilities still existing in this respect, as well as the favorable conditions provided by the recently concluded agreement between the SFRY and the EEC. However, precisely because mutual interest is involved, we must do more together to achieve a greater balance in economic cooperation, above all commodity exchange, because to continue to maintain the present imbalance could, without our wanting it, also become a serious hindrance to economic cooperation as a whole and fetter the possibilities which exist.

It is understandable that in such developed and dynamic bilateral cooperation there exist, or from time to time arise, some unresolved questions. However, we have always held the view that existing problems can and should be solved and eliminated by means of open dialogue, mutual understanding and mutual respect for each other's standpoints and interests, and that even more favorable conditions for continued development in relations and cooperation should be created. For reasons which are, I hope, understandable, our public is not indifferent to anti-Yugoslav activitiy carried out in the FRG or from its territory by elements of enemy emigre groups. Such activity is not only aimed against Yugoslavia, but also against the good relations between our two countries. Our public follows with attention the measures which are taken in your country to prevent the activity of such elements and in this it sees a valuable contribution to mutual trust.

Mr Federal Chancellor, we are following the current development of the international situation with great attention and concern, as it recalls the most dangerous periods in postwar history. The deterioration is reflected in nearly all spheres of international life and represents the expression of a deep and increasingly open crisis of world relations in general.

We are very concerned at the fact that no soluton can yet be seen to the spiralling crisis and that efforts aimed at resolving existing questions and improving the international situation still do not meet with understanding and the necessary support.

Instead of this, large material resources and energy are squandered in the irrational arms race; competition between the major powers and blocs is increasing and the areas of their rivalry are spreading; theories on vital zones of interest and spheres of influence are being revived; the use of force is resorted to increasingly frequently, even the use of military interventions; the integrity, sovereignty and redevelopment of many countries are threatened; new military conflicts and tensions are adding to unresolved crisis flashpoints; the number of sensitive areas on our planet is increasing, and this leads to danger to peace and security in the world.

In parallel with this, we are also confronted with very major problems in the world economy and the unfavorable state of international economic relations. The problems which divide the rich and poor parts of the world are steadily accumulating. Difficulties in connection with global negotiations go hand in hand with this. Energy and food represent only the most dramatic aspects of this crisis. The problems of development are becoming more and more evidently the basic problems of general stability and peace. Without a real start to their resolution, the difficulties of the world economy cannot be overcome, nor can the problems of the developing countries themselves be overcome.

All this, unfortunately, inflicts serious blows to positive efforts at directing the world toward a process of relaxation and peaceful cooperation and its expansion to all spheres and problems in international relations.

We consider that these efforts deserve much more understanding and broader support. The ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi which is currently taking place reflects the great interest by an enormous part of mankind in maintaining peace and peaceful coexistence. Despite the difficulties with which the nonaligned countries are confronted as a result of the deterioration in the international situation, the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment remain the only reasonable alternative to rivlary and the constant sharpening of relations in the world. That is why the efforts made by the nonaligned countries on this basis must be supported.

It is in the interests of stability and peace in the world that all countries and international forces understand that a dampening of tension in international relations and the resolution of accumulated problems can be achieved only by means of joint efforts and political means, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the UN Charter.

We consider that the European countries which are members of the Madrid conference are currently faced with the historic responsibility of ensuring the success of the meeting and permitting the revival and continuation of the process of relaxation, security and cooperation in Europe. The failure of the Madrid meeting would open up the path to a further strengthening of negative tendencies in international relations and would bring a deterioration in relations among European countries, which would not lead to any good results. It is in the vital interest of the European countries and peoples to prevent this. Despite differences in the social systems and political options which divide them, they have no alternative but to live in peace, coexistence and cooperation, and to search constantly for paths which will permit this. In Madrid it is very important to maintain the continuity of the CSCE and to adopt decisions on individual questions at the conference, including the military aspects of security and a European conference on disarmament, which would mean a contribution to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, mutual trust and understanding.

With such an alignment the European countries could make their own contribution to improving the world situation, and this is more than necessary at the moment. It is also a precondition for transforming the currently limited and threatened detente into a general and indivisible process and for building up world relations in which all countries would feel equally secure and would solve the problems and disputes which preoccupy the international community more quickly and more painlessly.

Mr Federal Chancellor, proceeding from precisely these needs, I wish to note with satisfaction the encouraging example of the development of relations and cooperation between our countries. The strengthening of bilateral relations contributes to the consolidation of trust and affirms the method of dialogue and cooperation in resolving bilateral and international questions. By constantly expanding this cooperation, our two countries at the same time make specific contributions to realizing the aims and principles of the CSCE. We are ready to continue resolutely in this direction and to make our contribution within the limits of our capabilities.

Mr Federal Chancellor, being convinced of this, I raise this glass to the health of the president of the FRG, President Karl Carstens, to your own health, Mr Federal Chancellor, and to that of your valued colleagues, the prosperity of your country and the continued successful development of relations and cooperation between our countries.

Talks With Wischnewski

LD112315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2102 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a meeting in Bonn this evening with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy president of the SPD. During the talks held on that occasion the two sides stated with satisfaction that the cooperation of the LCY and the Socialist Alliance with the SPD is developing successfully and is contributing to the further promotion of relations between the two states.

During the meeting which took place in very cordial atmosphere, the two sides expressed mutual readiness for cultivating even more intensive contacts and dialogues between representatives of the LCY, the SAWPY and the SPD.

Talks With Parliament Groups

LD111925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic this morning visited the federal parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundestag). On that occasion, Premier Djuranovic held separate talks with leaders of parliamentary groups of all three leading West German Parties--of the Liberal, Wolfgang Mischnick, of the Christian-Democratic and Christian Social Union, Dr. Helmut Kohl, who is at the same time chairman of the CDU, and of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Herbert Wehner.

The basic topics of the talks were the development of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia and the political and economic situation in the world.

At the exchange of views between Veselin Djuranovic and the leaders of the parliamentary groups of all the three parties, it was noted with satisfaction, as is learned, that relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany favourably develop and that there exist broad possibilities of their further expansion and promotion. It was assessed that some open questions in the domain of economic relations can be solved in a satisfactory manner, above all decrease of Yugoslavia's big deficit in trade with the Federal Republic of Germany.

The leader of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Herbert Wehner, especially expressed readiness and support to his party to find at negotiations the most efficient way to help Yugoslav workers return to their fatherland and get jobs in the national economy.

The leaders of the parliamentary groups of all the three leading parties in the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that they attach great significance to Yugoslavia and to its constructive activity and role on the world political scene--in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and elsewhere. Hence the Federal Republic of Germany works for further, more comprehensive cooperation with Yugoslavia and displays full understanding and gives support to Yugoslav economic stabilization programmes.

West German Reportage

For West German reportage on the visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to the FRG see the FRG section of the 11 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Resolution on Anniversary

LD112318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries today decided that September 1st, the day on which the first conference of non-aligned countries opened twenty years ago in Belgrade, be proclaimed "the day of non-alignment" and commemorated each year in all non-aligned countries and the United Nations.

The decision is contained in a resolution which the ministers adopted at a formal session today in New Delhi. The formal session commemorated the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade conference, i.e. of non-alignment.

The resolution says that the Belgrade conference (held September 1 through 6, 1961) is of historic importance. That conference and those which followed have contributed to world peace and security, peaceful coexistence and cooperation, the democratization of international relations and the process of decolonization. They have also contributed to the independent national development and progress of all countries on the basis of sovereign equality of all states, the affirmation of the principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment and the turning of the non-aligned movement into an independent, positive and global factor in international relations.

The resolution recalls "with respect and pride, the great (?prompters) of peace, the initiators and founders of the policy and movement of non-alignment and the participants in the first conference," and pays tribute to their profound and farseeing observation of the principles and goals of non-alignment, their contribution to the creation of a new world in which all peoples can live in freedom and peace and develop in equality and security.

The non-aligned emphasize in the resolution their "firm adherence to the principles and goals of the non-aligned movement, defined in the Belgrade declaration and confirmed in the declarations of the following conference of non-aligned countries."

In addition to the decision on the proclamation of September 1st as the day of non-alignment, the resolution also states that the 20th anniversary of the movement will be commemorated throughout this year at national levels in the manner which will demonstrate the continued and increased need for the movement and the policy of non-alignment in the world today.

Vrhovec 11 Feb Speech

LD111656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text of speech by Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs, at 11 February session of Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi on occasion of 20th anniversary of first Nonaligned Conference in Belgrade]

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--The first conference of the heads of state or government of the new group of countries was held 20 years ago in a very grave configuration of international relations.

This group was not established to fight for spheres of influence, gain domination or impose its will on others, but to testify to its deep-seated loyalty to the establishment of a new world of peace and freedom.

They came to Belgrade from all parts of the world, from countries big and small. They represented peoples with a combined population running into several hundred million people.

They spoke different languages but they understood one another exceptionally well. What they had in common was their indomitable aspiration to preserve their independence and the attitude that independence should be gained by all those who did not yet possess it.

It was an event which influenced the course of history.

This is an opportune moment to recall that the first summit conference sent an appeal to governments and peoples throughout the world to draw their attention to the threat of a world conflict which we all faced, and to advocate steps in the direction of preserving peace.

That was the voice of reason, the voice of mankind's conscience.

Twenty years have passed since that time. Many changes have taken place in the world. The number of nonaligned countries has increased several times over: from 25 participants in the Belgrade conference to four times as many today. Danger still threatens the world in 1981, but it is certain that without the energetic activity of the nonaligned countries it would have been in a much worse condition and its future much more uncertain.

The balance sheet of our efforts is impressive. Although they have not always led to success, the results obtained by the nonaligned movement during the past two decades cannot be ignored.

At the same time we have no reason to be free of fear and anxiety for the state of the world in which we live. War is still constantly in evidence and millions of men, women and children live in extreme poverty, degradation and disease. Violence is very often stronger than the voice of reason. The great and the powerful aspire to be even more powerful and thereby violate the basic rights of the peoples and countries in various parts of our planet.

For this reason nonalignement today is even more indispensable; it is of vital importance.

By facing major challenges, nonalignment will be the more influential and efficient the stronger the identity of purpose and objectives and the unity built on this basis are.
In conclusion I would like to cite President Tito's words pronounced 20 years ago:

"Gathered at this conference we are aware that we are taking upon ourselves a great responsibility before the peace-loving world, which rightly hopes that we will do everything possible here to remove the danger looming over mankind.

"The peoples throughout the world expect that they will hear coming from here a unanimous and decisive voice against everything which is making impossible a peaceful and creative life of the people in the world."

Those words are just as topical today.

Nonalignment has a short history but it has already made an indelible imprint on the history of our world.

SFRY Presidency Greetings

LD112326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--In connection with the 20th anniversary of nonalignment the SFRY Presidency has addressed a message to the ministerial conference in New Delhi. At the formal session of the conference this message, which was signed on behalf of the Presidency by Presidency President Cvijetin Mijatovic, was read by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs.

The text of the message which was greeted by everybody in the hall with prolonged applause is as follows:

"The Presidency of the SFRY conveys warm greetings to the formal session devoted to the 20th anniversary of the first nonaligned summit conference held in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, in 1961.

"We in Yugoslavia are proud to have had the honor of hosting this founders' conference which in the Yugoslav capital gathered together the most prominent statesmen of nonaligned countries and representatives of liberation movements. They expressed the aspirations of the peoples and countries for freedom from the threat of war and advocated the application of the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

"The policy of nonalignment was engendered in the anticolonial revolution of the peoples, their opposition to the rivalry of blocs and of the great powers and all forms of foreign domination, and in the aspiration to find a way out of the blind alley of the cold war. it was born out of deep-seated aspirations of the peoples toward freedom, independence and equality.

"A resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of hegemony and subjugation has been and has remained to date the essence of nonalignment.

"From the first moments of its birth the policy of nonalignment became an irreplaceable, independent and global factor channeled into the establishment of new political and economic relations on equitable and equal foundations.

"In asking India to be the host of this solemn event, the nonaligned countries, in so doing, expressed their profound respect for the ideas and acts by Jawahral Nehru which represent a lasting inspiration for us all.

"In observing this great anniversary, we in Yugoslavia share the joy of other nonaligned countries and proudly remember distinguished personalities, great men of their nations and founders of the movement--Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Sukarno, Makarios and many others--who incorporated their vision, their wisdom and their loyalty to mankind in nonalignment.

"By following President Tito's work Yugoslavia will continue to work in the future also, cooperating with all nonaligned countries, to give life to the original principles and objectives of the policy of nonalignment.

"We are convinced that the policy and movement of nonalignment will continue to play an increasingly important role in fulfilling the aspirations of mankind toward peace, freedom, justice and progress for all nations.

"This historic role of nonalignment places a great responsibility before us, the nonaligned countries. The present exacerbated international situation requires us to invest additional efforts and to do all we can, in common with other peoples and states, to strengthen peace and security, resolve acute problems by peaceful means and to encourage equal international cooperation based on the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

"We believe that the nonaligned ministerial conference, linked with the jubilee of the Belgrade summit conference, will increase the importance of the role of the policy of nonalignment. We believe that this conference will strengthen the solidarity and action unity of the nonaligned countries in the struggle to implement the vital interests of the present and future generations.

"Our loyalty to the traditions of the first and all subsequent summit conferences will make it easier for us to fulfill these lofty objectives in a worthy manner."

VICE PRESIDENT KRAIGHER RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION

LD112221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received the Iranian Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Dr 'Abdollah Jasemi which is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the Palace of the Federation today.

During a cordial conversation, the head of the Iranian delegation expounded broadly the main aims of the Iranian revolution and presented the results which have been realized up to now in tranforming the country and strengthening Iran's independent position in international relations. Deputy Prime Minister Jasemi emphasized the significance which the Iranian leadership attaches to the policy of nonalignment. He also presented Iran's standpoints in relation to the Iraq-Iran armed conflict.

Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, pointed to the support which Yugoslavia has offered to the Iranian revolution and the aspirations of the people of Iran to secure autonomous internal development and an independent position in international relations from the very beginning. He emphasized that Yugoslavia values highly Iran's membership in the nonaligned movement and its efforts to strengthen the role of the policy of nonalignment in current events in the world. Vice President Kraigher presented Yugoslavia's view on the Iraq-Iran armed conflict in the broader international context, in which the possibility for a just and peaceful solution to the conflict between the two nonaligned countries which are friendly to Yugoslavia must be found. In this connection he pointed to the constructive role which the nonaligned countries might play.

During the meeting some questions relating to bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran were also discussed and readiness to continue to promote it was expressed by both sides.

The reception was also attended by Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAN'S BANI-SADR

AU121322 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the Presidency to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the Iranian National Day.

The telegram expresses cordial greetings and wishes for the Iranian people's progress, and conviction of the further development of Yugoslav-Iranian friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation, something that at the same time represents a contribution to implementing the goals of nonaligned policy.

BULGARIAN JOURNAL SCORES MACEDONIA HISTORIOGRAPHY

LD112354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1145 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--The latest issue of the Bulgarian magazine VEKOVE, which appeared in Sofia bookshops a few days ago, carries an extensive article running to about 5,000 words entitled "Yugoslav Historiography on Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations (1941-1944)" which profoundly insults Yugoslav historiography and openly accuses it of "falsifying the historic past."

This magazine, which is the organ of the Historical Society, Bulgaria claims that the Yugoslav press and publishers with great persistence continue to conduct "a rabid anti-Bulgarian campaign to falsify the historic past and to appropriate the history and the cultural heritage of the Bulgarian people". The author believes that in so doing, an attempt is being made to "impose" on Bulgaria "at any price, the Yugoslav nationalistic and hegemonistic line on the Macedonian question."

The author of the article, Dobrin Michev, stresses that Bulgarian historians have so far been silent on the controversial questions and that objectively speaking this silence harmed the Bulgarian party and the national interests of the Bulgarian people.

However, this "silence and patience," instead of making the falsifiers reasonable so as to grasp "the profound errors of their line," is encouraging them more and more, writes Michev. The author slanders Yugoslav politicians and historians (L. Mojsov, S. Nesovic, S. Vukmanovic, M. Apostolski, V. Glisic, and others) calling them "falsifiers," "nationalists," "hegemonists," and so forth.

The research carried out by Yugoslav historians and publicists so far is described by Michev as "politically tendentious," serving the sowing of hatred toward the Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and is helping to carry out, he stresses, the Yugoslav strategic objective--the artificial creation of the so-called Macedonian nation and "laying the right to territorial claims vis-a-vis our country." Michev stresses that "not infrequently in the research of Yugoslav historians and publicists, sometimes covertly and sometimes quite openly, crude anti-Sovietism is served."

Michev takes Yugoslav historians and publicists sharply to task for calling the Bulgarian Army at the time of the fascist occupation of Macedonia and Southern Serbia occupiers. Michev puts the word occupier between quotation marks because he believes that the Bulgarian Army and the monarchofascist administration entered Macedonia in 1941 simply as "liberators" in order to "save" the population in the occupied territory from "vehement Serb assimilation."

Michev delivers a crude attack on LCY policy on the Macedonian question and particularly on the decisions of the second AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] session and the first ASNON [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia] session, at which the representatives of the Macedonian people proclaimed the first Macedonian state in recent history.

"The Communist Party of Yugoslavia," writes Michev, "finally carried out its hegemonist and nationalities line on the Macedonian question at the second AVNOJ session in Jajce...."

Having given his interpretations on other important historic events concerning Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in the period between 1941 and 1944 Michev draws the conclusion that Yugoslav historiography "persistently creates an anti-Bulgarian mood and poisons the atmosphere for an improvement of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations" and in so doing continues to "pay tribute to greater-Serb chauvinist and hegemonist tendencies."

LCY COMMISSIONS HOLD SESSIONS IN BELGRADE

International Cooperation

LD111816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--A session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission.

The commission discussed and adopted the report by the LCY delegation which attended the Second Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Congress held in Havana in December last year. Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who led the LCY delegation at the congress, spoke of the PCC Congress. In the report and in the discussion support was expressed for the present successful development of cooperation between LCY and the PCC. Readiness was also expressed for further promotion and enhancement of cooperation between the two parties.

Comrade Minic also reported on the talks which the LCY delegation had had with the representatives of other parties and movements which attended the Second PCC Congress. In this context he particularly pointed out the importance of and the need for further consolidating cooperation between the LCY and the communist, workers and other progressive parties and movements in Latin American countries, a great number of which participate actively in the nonaligned movement.

Comrade Minic then informed commission members about the results of his visit to the People's Republic of Angola where he stayed at the invitation of the Central Committee of the MPLA--Labor Party of Angola from 16 to 24 January this year.

During the talks with the MPLA leadership an exhaustive and detailed exchange of views was carried out on the further development of relations and cooperation between the MPLA and LCY. Views and information were also exchanged on the activity of the LCY and MPLA in the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia and Angola.

During the talks views were also exchanged on the developments in tbe workers and progressive movement in the world, particularly in the region of southern Africa, and on the situation in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

Comrade Minic stressed that the two sides noted that the relations and cooperation between the MPLA and LCY and between other sociopolitical organisations of the two countires are developing successfully and that this contributes to the promotion of friendly Angolan-Yugoslav relations on the basis of the principle of independence and equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

The commission made a very positive assessment of the degree of cooperation attained between the two parties and countries and concluded that it would be a good thing if this cooperation were to be extended to all the areas of interest of the two parties and countries.

The commission discussed the implementation of the LCY policy in multilateral cooperation with political parties and movements. It was noted in the discussion that, parallel with broad multilateral activity on the state level, the multilateral activity of political parties and movements and social organizations is increasingly developed and intensified. There is an ever greater number of initiatives to organize different international meetings and other activities launched by international and regional organizations, and this is done more and more frequently also by individual national organizations or groups of national organizations. Many initiatives are assuming a more established character. As a rule the agenda includes the most important questions of the present-day world: peace, relaxation of tension, disarmament, decolonization, the struggle against racism, a new international economic order, European security and cooperation, acute crises in international relations, the question of social development and so forth.

The commission decided to suggest to the LCY Central Committee Presidium that the LCY should support, take part in and initiate certain multilateral meetings in various forms and forums in various ways depending on the interest of specific parties and of the movement of nonaligned countries.

Organization, Statute Questions

LD112318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--The first session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organization and Statute Questions was held in Belgrade today. The task of the commission is to examine the outstanding issues pertaining to the field of organizational building and the statute of the LCY and prepare appropriate draft proposals for the LCY Central Committee. The session was chaired by Branko Mikulic. In addition to discussing the content, method and pace of work, the session also indicated several questions on which detailed discussions will be held in the six working groups of this commission in the months ahead.

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON SECURITY

LD112240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--A session of the SRFY Presidency was held in Belgrade today chaired by President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The session examined some topical questions from the sphere of security and all-people's defense. The session was attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces as well as by the highest ranking officials of the Federation.

The Presidency stated that the overall security situation in the country is favorable and that appropriate state organs and sociopolitical organizations, as well as other numerous subjects of social self-protection, are involved more fully, more directly and with greater determination in resolving topical questions from this sphere. Phenomena of hostile activity against our self-management system and the nonaligned policy of the SFRY, which has been more pronounced in recent times, have encountered decisive condemnation by working people and citizens, as well as by all organized factors of social consciousness. Our working people and citizens easily recognize motives and aims of these phenomena, since they are aimed at spreading mistrust in the strength of the SFRY and the system of socialist self-management, for the continuous development and deepending of which millions of working people and citizens of our country are working creatively and making their contribution.

Increasingly more organized sociopolitical action, as was emphasized at the session, and the resolute activity of organs in uncovering, prosecuting and convicting, with the full support of the system of social self-protection, demonstrate their true value and make a great contribution in uncovering, exposing and preventing activity by individuals and forces from enemy, antisocialist and antiself-management positions. In this connection emphasis was laid on the need for all factors in our socialist self-management society to resolve more quickly and effectively the economic problems which have an unfavorable effect on the realization of the economic stabilization policy and the living standard of working people, which becomes particularly manifest through an increase in prices and the cost of living.

The Presidency was acquainted with information on the orientation and reception of recruits to military service in the Yugoslav People's Army in October 1980. Satisfaction was expressed at the session that in the Yugoslav People's Army the necessary preconditions have been created for organized and comprehensive work, life and combat training with soldiers who have come to military service on the basis of the new law on military service.

The Presidency also discussed some other questions in the sphere of its constitutional responsibility.

UBIPARIP WARNS OF DANGERS OF PRICE INCREASES

LD112216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Gojko Ubiparip today warned that the policy of economic stabilization will be seriously threatened if the rapid price increases, which started last month, continue in months ahead.

Ubiparip told reporters that the Federal Executive Council had recently called for a large-scale social action to curb the price increases and that it was convinced that it would yield good results.

If the action fails to produce adequate results, the Federal Executive Council will not stand helplessly and watch the prices go out of control. It will take measures on the basis of its constitutional powers, said Ubiparip.

ARMY MODERNIZATION TO RECEIVE ATTENTION

LD112248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)--Special attention over the next five years is to be devoted to the modernization and the strengthening of combat preparedness of the Yugoslav People's Army and the capacitation of the Security Services.

The Yugoslav People's Army as the main force of the defence forces, will be capacitated, autonomously and together with Territorial Defence units and other units of the all-people's defence system, to anticipate a possible attack on Yugoslav and ensure mobilization and the transition of the armed forces and society to war conditions.

The Yugoslav People's Army will be still further trained for combat action on land, sea and in air both under conventional and nuclear war conditions.

The above draft development plan of Yugoslavia for the period until 1985 has been upheld by the Assembly of Yugoslavia Committee for National Defence. The five-year development plan of the Yugoslav People's Army was adopted last month.

The plan envisages also the creation of conditions for equipping the Yugoslav People's Army with up-to-date armament and other military equipment, with a growing reliance on domestic capacities.

SERBIAN DEFENSE EXERCISES SEEN AS 'WELL PREPARED'

AU111626 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG)--At its session today under the chairmanship of President Dobrivoje Vidic, the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed the realization of the national defense exercises in the republic in 1980. It was noted that all the planned exercises were well prepared and carried out and that the necessary cooperation with the Yugoslav People's Army was achieved. The council examined the proposed plan of national defense exercises in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in 1981.

MACEDONIAN SAWP ASSESSES DEFENSE, PROTECTION ACTION

LD101500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Skopje, 10 Feb (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia today made a positive assessment of the activity last year concerning implementation of the second republican All in Defense and Protection Action. All civil defense and territorial defense structures in local communities and in organizations of associated labor, it was noted, successfully carried out their planned activity. In addition to strengthening moral-political values and the awareness of the working people and citizens in this republic, the action also contributed to further enhancement of defense and self-protection skills. Tito's thought "that we should work as if there is going to be 100 years of peace and to prepare ourselves as if war is to break out tomorrow" was present in all basic tasks and plans of this action. The response of the participants was on a massive scale and their attitude everywhere was mobile and responsible. Twelve thousand activities were realized with the participation of over 1.2 million working people, citizens, children and pupils.

The members of this forum stressed that this action, which will be realized on a continuing basis during this year, also has contributed to the very successful socialization and to close links between all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral function of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist society.

It was pointed out during the discussion that the All in Defense and Protection Action must be devised in such a way that it will become a place where the problems emerging during the year can be solved and that it may even acquire a working and production character.

Presidium members have adopted guidelines for the organization and implementation of All in Defense and Protection Action this year which will unfold throughout the year. Final actions will take place in October and will continue for 2 days. The plans for this action must be ready by 15 April.